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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
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FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

BAZAINE ATTEMPTS ESCAPE.

Heavy Cannonading and a Sharp Fight at Monleu.

THIERS'S MISSION A SHAM.

Cavalry Encounters at Bozaches and Autney.

Address of Gen. Cadorna to the Provisional Government at Rome.

Occupation of Southern France.

Approaching Alliance between Prussia and Austria.

Account of the Battle of the 19th.

An Interview With Bismarck.

The Question of Peace Hinges on the Possession of Metz and Strasburg.

A MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON PROMISED.

Military Preparations on the Loire a Farce.

The People Demand the Termination of the War.

They Have No Respect for the Provisional Government.

Bazaine Ignores the Republic.

He is Trying to Save His Army and Fortress for the Emperor.

MARSHAL MacMAHON AT WIESBADEN.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Affair at Metz.

LONDON, September 26—The *Times* publishes a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated September 24, giving the following intelligence: Yesterday, at Metz, Bazaine made a feint on the side of Mercy la Hunt, and attempted to escape to Tolonville. There was heavy cannonading for several hours, and a sharp fight at Monleu, seven miles from Metz. The French were driven in again. Twelve hundred prisoners he had taken in the engagement.

A heavy force, composed principally of Bavarians, is penetrating the country towards Lyons.

A call for a levy en masse is hourly expected in France.

The French fleet in the Baltic has been charged with the duty of cutting the cable connecting North Germany with Scandinavia.

Thiers's Mission a Sham.

A Tours correspondent writes, on the 21st of September, as follows: The ultra Republicans say that a secret of Thiers's mission is that, while the Government is flattering his vanity, they are cleverly contriving to prevent him from doing any harm at home.

The artillery that arrived here yesterday, it is said, is the same that a few days since was at the Tuileries Gardens.

It has been announced that since the bombardment of the 19th commenced, after a respectful pause for some days the hospital on the Island opposite Kehl, on which the international flag is flying, it has been shelled for two successive nights, wounding two persons.

Siege guns are now arriving at Pfalsburg, hitherto bombarded by six field pieces only.

Petitions are being signed for the release of Jacoby.

The Prefects of the Western Department, in accordance with the recent proclamation of the Government, are imploring the people to rise and overwhelm the invaders.

Calais votes three millions of francs for raising troops.

Belgium is grieved and alarmed at the failure of negotiations for peace.

The *Patrie* newspaper is now issued at Porterre. It was a semi-official journal under the old regime, but is now enthusiastic for the republic.

The treaty of Belgium and Prussia, providing for the release of the wounded in Belgian hospitals, has been signed by the representatives of both Governments.

Cavalry Encounters.

LONDON, September 26—Dispatches from Orleans state that cavalry encounters are reported at Bozaches and Autney. Prince Albert, with a large force, was reported at the former place. The Prussians are hastening the reconstruction of the fortress at Laon. The French prisoners are well fed and generally well treated.

Bismarck Interviewed—The Question of Peace Hinges on the Possession of Metz and Strasburg.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 26—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Meaux, the headquarters of King William, on the 18th: I had a conversation with Count Von Bismarck, during which I asked him that a report was true that there was an English representative here. He answered: "The English have asked me if we will treat with Jules Favre, and I replied we would if his Government could guarantee us the possession of Metz and Strasburg. This he could not do. In this war we are influenced," said Bismarck, "by no motive of aggrandizement whatever. We have no purpose in view but our own security, consequently we must provide for the next war, which is sure to come. France is now without allies, but may soon succeed in procuring them, and is sure to commence another war under better auspices. That is why we demand these fortresses. But the present Government in Paris dare not agree to the cession of French territory, nor probably will the next Government, but our purpose is fixed, and if necessary we are ready to stay all winter at Paris." I said the general impression was that France is too much weakened to begin another war for many years. "That is not very near, and we must wait until we can reduce them. We hear that the garrisons are already eating their horses." "Then, the question of peace," I said, "rests once itself into the question upon of Metz and Strasburg." He answered, "Yes, that is it, precisely."

The Fighting on Friday.

LONDON, September 26—Up to late of all day Friday no fear Paris is reported from Tours, but the accounts are so contradictory that the English journals refuse to publish them.

A Compromise.

The English press compare the war movements in France with those of the late American contest, especially with the campaigns of General Grant against Vicksburg and Richmond.

Conflicting Views.

LONDON, September 26—The letter of Victor Emanuel to the Pope, announcing the necessity for the occupation of Rome, is condemned by some as too dutiful, and by others as too arrogant.

The Spanish Throne Yet to be Occupied by a Hohenzollern.

LONDON, September 26—A dispatch from Madrid says before Olozago's departure yesterday, he was met at the station by his friends, who asked him if the restoration of Napoleon were possible. "It is not dead," was the reply, "to dash the Pyrenees to their base." The frequency of the visits of the Prussian Minister to Prim is greatly commented on. The ministerial organ announces that in a few days there will be joyful news for Spain. I have inquired into the grounds for this statement, and this is the result of inquiries in government circles. After the proclamation of the Prussian King as the Emperor of Germany, it is the intention of Bismarck to recompense the King of Saxony for the loss of his Crown by placing his son, Prince John, on the throne of Spain by the aid of Prim.

Bismarck's Extreme Carelessness

For his personal safety has occasioned frequent alarms. He promenades through the enemy's towns alone at all hours, refusing escort and all precautions.

Impossible for Strasburg to Hold Out.

The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe on the 26th: Before the Swiss Delegates left Strasburg, General Ulrich told them it was impossible for the present state of things to last much longer, that he had gone through several campaigns, and served in the Crimea, but he never witnessed nor underwent so terrible a siege. The Municipality has resolved, with the Governor's permission to send a deputation to Paris to represent the condition of affairs, and request instruction. The new Prefect, Valentin, and Mayor Engelhardt were permitted to enter the city.

Owing to the vigorous measures of the authorities, the cattle plague has been localized within the limits of forty parishes. It is believed its further spread in Alsace has been effectually hindered.

Ad Interim Governments.

It is proposed to establish an *ad interim* government in the French departments occupied, but not to be permanently held by the Germans. The Duke of Mecklenburg will probably be President of the government.

Public meetings are wholly prohibited at Konigsberg by the Military Governor, who insists that the Saxon authorities have forbidden all gatherings of Democratic socialists in Saxony.

A correspondent at Tours writes on the 23d: The Government still fears armed collision at Lyons. Eighteen Imperialist Prefects have resigned to become candidates for Assembly. Those remaining in office have pledged themselves to co-operate with the Provisional Government. The same correspondent writes on the 24th: Gen. Mieroslowski, who beat the King of Prussia at Waghausel in 1849, offered his services to the Government, in a speech last night. Mieroslowski, who has held interviews with Ministers Cremieux and Fourichon, report that Thiers is spreading discouragement and alarm at Tours, saying to the Government there is nothing to be done. France will not fight any longer. The military preparations on the Loire are nothing but a comic opera decoration, serving only to scare the population with the prospect of battle and devastation, and advising the province to lay down their arms. Forces are concentrating at Verzon to protect Bourges from an expected attack.

Girardin has been notified by the authorities of Lozges, where he endeavored to found a journal, to go elsewhere. He tried Tours and was equally unsuccessful.

No Respect for the Government.

The Government here has little real authority. The people everywhere demand the terms named, and no general responses are given to the appeals and proclamations of the Government. The towns everywhere admit the Prussians, and slight respect is paid to orders from Tours, unless it suits the local interests.

All Hope of Peace Abandoned.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 26—All hope of settlement between Prussia and France is abandoned. The general feeling is that the refusal by France of Bismarck's proposition will place that country in a worse position.

The Rinderpest.

LONDON, September 26—No cattle are allowed to pass between Hesse Darmstadt and Prussia, on account of the rinderpest.

Firing at Paris.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* at Brussels telegraphs on the 26th: Travelers escaped from Paris state that guns are firing day and night. Fugitive Zouaves are executed. The strict authority of the government is much questioned. The Liberte report that the police of Calais were instructed yesterday to allow no Frenchmen to embark on outward bound vessels, whether having passports or not.

Palikao with Napoleon.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin on the 20th: Count Palikao has arrived at Wilhelmshohe.

Bazaine Ignores the Republic.

It is credibly reported that to a Prussian officer, who went to Metz to stop the picket shooting, Marshal Bazaine replied, that he was striving to save his army and fortress for the Emperor, and he knew nothing of the republic.

Marshal Canon has taken his quarters at Wiesbaden.

Favre did not see the King.

There is nothing new from Paris. Headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, with the Fourth Army Corps, are at Grand Fremblase, ten miles north of Paris.

Rising of the People in France.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 26.—Advices from all parts of France show that the people are rising in arms and concentrating upon the great cities, in which the Government is rapidly accumulating arms. Imperfect returns from six departments show a total of 250,000 volunteers enrolled since the surrender of Sedan, and municipal votes of nearly a hundred thousand francs.

FRANCE.

Details of News from Tours.

TOURS, September 26.—A large number of messengers were recently dispatched to Paris with official and other messages, have returned here. They were unable to get through the Prussian lines.

Omnibuses are no longer used in Paris. All the horses in the city have been seized and are used to transport troops at any moment to any given point.

The Government here is in receipt of patriotic addresses from all parts of France, denouncing their adherence to the proclamation of the Government.

A division of cavalry has reached here from the south of France.

A large force of Mobiles has passed through the city going to Orleans.

Skirmishes have occurred at Ville Juef, La Hoyer, Corbeil and elsewhere.

The Prussians have apparently concluded to shandon the St. Denis side, and their movements now look as though they intended to attack at Sceaux.

Later information reports the Prussians near Bourges and at St. Cloud.

The proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been suspended.

The official journal of the Republic, to-day publishes a decree increasing the number of regiments, and conferring for the time, extraordinary powers upon the general officers who are appointed delegates of the Government, but who must hereafter render an account personally to the Minister of War.

The Prussian dragoons are at Meudon. They have also strong forces at Bongival, Reuil, Nanterre, and near Cnatillon.

TOURS, September 25—A fire commenced in Fort Vincennes, but was almost instantly extinguished.

It is reported that the bridge of Belancourt was blown up on the 20th.

It is rumored that Prussian dragoons occupied the Chateau Meudon.

General Trochu on the 21st made a reconnoissance of the defenses of Fort St. Dennis, which was found in a remarkably strong condition. The besiegers occupied Bougleva, Riel and Nanterre on the morning of the 21st, but they have not yet appeared at Curbevie, Suscnne or St. Cloud. On the north and east the enemy does not keep at his distance. His videttes show themselves on the road from Chatillon to Chivres, and are sometimes shelled in front of Fort Vanves.

There has been a light engagement with the enemy's tirailleurs.

The commanders of the forts of Bicetre and Ivry have signalled that the enemy have appeared, and at Ville Juef L' Hay and Eccevely, seeming to direct their forces towards the road. At Fort Nogent hostile forces have also signalled at Pont de Brie, across the Marne at Fort Roumanville. The enemy is seen within 6,000 metres of the walls, and they have thrown up earthworks near Lacourneuve.

None of the enemy's scouts have appeared at St. Cloud.

TOURS, September 26—The city is crowded with refugees from all parts of France. The hotels and private houses are filled to overflowing, and at night many people are compelled to sleep in the streets.

An important action between the French and Prussians is said to have occurred on the 23d instant, between Pentoise and Siste. The result and particulars are unknown.

Favre's Interview with Bismarck.

CALAIS, September 26—A special correspondent has just arrived from the King's headquarters. Bismarck, in behalf of the King of Prussia, refused to treat with Favre except regarding an armistice. Favre urged proposals for peace, and insisted that he represented the government of France, but Bismarck's hard logic completely upset him. What power recognized you as the Government of France?" asked Bismarck. "What seal of office do you use? Do you not call yourselves only a Committee of Defense? Does not General Trochu refuse to recognize you as anything else? Prussia can treat with you for an armistice or capitulation of Paris as we can treat with Bazaine for the surrender of Metz." Favre was forced to relinquish the position taken. The armistice terms demanded the occupation of Strasburg, Toul and Verdun. Favre left, refusing these terms.

Nothing New Around Paris.

TOURS September 26, noon.—Still later dates are received from Paris. Beyond some skirmishing at the outposts there was nothing new. A Versailles message says the Prussians have undertaken nothing important in that neighborhood. The gunboats on the Seine are ready for action, and intrenchments and barricades are going up every where around the city.

French Account of the Battle on the 19th.

TOURS, September 26.—Letters have been received from Paris by balloon, giving the French account of the battle on the 19th. General Ducrot, with a strong force, occupied the heights from Ville Juif to Meuden. On Monday he made a reconnoissance, and encountered masses of Prussians, who were concentrated in the woods. The enemy had many cannon. Notwithstanding this the French attacked them vigorously, and they were driven back with precipitation. The Prussians, however, reformed in the woods in good order, and took a strong position on the heights of Chatillon. Here the German artillery fire became tremendous. Gen. Ducrot was compelled to seek the shelter of Fort Vanver. His artillery was well served, and the Mobiles cool and resolute. Gen. Ducrot finally withdrew into Paris. The Prussians suffered severely, and made no further demonstrations after the French retreated under the guns of the fort.

Fire or Batters.

TOURS, September 26.—There have been several engagements with the enemy in the open country between Paris and Blois. The results were not serious.

Several journals here dwell on the fact that the Government permits such orders to continue at Lyons. Cluseret is there, and his insurrection, they say, is very bad. It seems to be his purpose to excite serious disturbances.

The Government here denies categorically the statement of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* that Marshal Bazaine had made proposals for surrender.

The garrison of Havre has been reinforced and received a number of mitrailleuses. The place is now fully prepared to resist attack.

The great majority of the prefects of departments have met to organize a general uprising for national defense.

War to the Knife.

AMIENS, September 26—The Prefect of the Department has issued an address to the inhabitants, stating that there is but one duty of Frenchmen—war to the knife. All men must rise and chase the enemy that pollutes the soil of France.

PRUSSIA.

Bismarck's Explanation and Denial.

BERLIN, September 26.—It is announced from Ferrieres, *via* Meaux, that Count Bismarck categorically denies the representations contained in the proclamation of the French Government at Tours, as to the conditions upon which an armistice would be accorded by Prussia. Bismarck says he made no exorbitant demands as the preliminaries of peace. Upon the contrary, he states that he only asked for the surrender of the fortresses of Toul, Verdun and Strasburg. Count Bismarck adds that these conditions were moderate in comparison with the advantages which France would have derived from an armistice.

The Occupation of Southern France

Is being actively undertaken. The German Army Corps moving against Lyons and Tours expect to meet with desperate resistance at the latter city.

Another French Sortie at Metz—Its Failure.

A dispatch from the Prussian headquarters, near Metz, reports the signal failure of another attempt of the French to cut their way through the lines. On Friday, Count Bismarck categorically denies the representations contained in the proclamation of the French Government at Tours, as to the conditions upon which an armistice would be accorded by Prussia. Bismarck says he made no exorbitant demands as the preliminaries of peace. Upon the contrary, he states that he only asked for the surrender of the fortresses of Toul, Verdun and Strasburg. Count Bismarck adds that these conditions were moderate in comparison with the advantages which France would have derived from an armistice.

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Bavaria and the Confederation.

Numerous notes have passed between the foreign office here and the government at Munich. It is understood upon prominent authority in diplomatic circles that these notes contain proposals upon which Bavaria is offering to join the Confederacy of the North German States. In return for the surrender of her separate autonomy, she asks greater independence than can be accorded to her as a member of the Bund.

The negotiations of Minister Del Bruck, at Munich, resulting favorably, the basis of the entrances of South Germany into the North German Confederation, and the new German Constitution, was modified so as to omit the Bavarian demands. The prohibition of the export of grain and flour from North Germany has been revoked. The importation of coal into Alsace and Lorraine, from the Palatinate and Rhenish Prussia, is now allowed.

Another Army Corps.

A reserve army is forming here, designated the Thirteenth Corps, with marching orders for the seat of war.

The official number of Germans expelled from Paris is 102,000.

Alliance Between Prussia and Austria.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, September 23.—An approaching alliance between Prussia and Austria, but which is opposed by Hungary, as part of the Austrian empire, is now spoken of.

At Strasburg.

CARLSRUHE, September 25.—Colonel von Buren, one of the Swiss delegates to Strasburg, has published the results of his visits to the city, which is indifferent to outside events. The garrison is entirely ignorant of military occurrences, and refuse to believe the German reports. They are confident that a French army is marching to raise the siege. There will be great excitement when the truth is made known. The cathedral is the least damaged, but its injuries can be repaired, and the clock is still perfect. It was reported destroyed because it has been in a similar condition.

The French war vessels are capturing German merchantmen, in the Carribean Sea.

The Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

DRESDEN, September 26.—A majority of the people in this city have declared in favor of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Military Authorities Carrying Things with a High Hand.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, September 23.—The Liberal press, even those journals not sharing Jacoby's opinions, denounce his arrest. Notwithstanding the loud cries of the principal organs of public opinion, the military authorities carry matters with a high hand. Sowukon, Saxony, is under the jurisdiction of the Commander of the Eleventh army corps, and public political meetings are forbidden.

The Removal of Steinmetz.

The reasons for the removal of General Steinmetz, given in the London *Daily Telegraph*, differ materially from those credited by politicians, who attribute his displacement to the unwarranted exposure of his troops in the battles around Metz. This journal, despite these reports, extols the General's personal bravery, which is combined with the greatest regard for the lives of his troops, and says his appointment as Governor-General to Posen, was a necessary act of military expediency. In taking leave of his army, Steinmetz says His Majesty has so fully complimented their valorous deeds, that it did not become him to repeat them. With profound thanks to his generals, officers and men, with the motto "forward, with God for the King and Fatherland," he bids them adieu.

Napoleon's Gala Drive

Created some displeasure in court circles. The vehicle used on that occasion was the Imperial queen carriage, brought from Sedan, containing nine seats. As a delicate hint two of the King's state carriages with two seats each were sent for the future use of the Emperor, who, understanding fully the meaning of the polite attention has ever since kept within doors. According to his physicians, he is unwell, suffering from draughts and cold of the castle. A change of residence is spoken of, either to the palace of the ex-Pa'aline at Cassel, or Bellevue Castle, near Berlin, occupied once by his uncle as a winter residence.

BELGIUM.

Cowardice Rebuked.

BRUSSELS, September 26.—Late advices from Paris announce that the disaster at Clamart and Meudon, by the rout and flight of Hugues's and Caussades's commands, has aroused the utmost indignation against the cowards. They are reproached upon all sides, and now that the truth has been disclosed, the Mobiles, who at first were honized, have fallen into disgrace along with their comrades, the Zouaves.

Major General Trochu has issued a circular to the soldiers of Paris, which has been read to the troops by the Adjutants of the several commands. Trochu strongly censures the troops who were concerned in the recent disorderly retreat and panic at Clamart. He severely reprimands those persons who endeavor to excite the misfortunes of war show undisciplined and demoralization.

Anti-Prussian Feeling in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, September 26.—Throughout the whole of yesterday the city was in a state of the greatest excitement, consequent on the news of the failure of all negotiations for peace. This unfortunate decision of war, both in men and material, has awoke a feeling of terror amongst all classes, and there is a strong and outspoken conviction that the real issues of the war for the people concerned were long since decided in favor of Prussia, and that all further hostilities are little short of murders. The result of this is that among the working classes demonstrations of hatred to the Wilhelmsstrasse Government has been frequently shown in a covert manner. Saturday these demonstrations were no longer disguised. Bands of workmen marched through the streets singing the Marseillaise and crying out at frequent intervals, "*Vive la France!*"

A Manifesto from Napoleon.

BRUSSELS, September 26.—The immediate publication of a manifesto from Napoleon, in reply to the last proclamation of the Government at Tours, is promised. M. Conti, the private Secretary of the Emperor, is said to be the writer.

Death of Gen. Schruder.

BRUSSELS, September 26.—General Schruder died here to-day. His body will be sent to Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Interview Between Thiers and Von Beust.

VIENNA, September 26.—M. Thiers, the French Ambassador, had an interview with Count Von Beust, when M. Thiers presented his appeal for mediation in behalf of the Republic. The interview was very protracted. Count Von Beust, after listening to M. Thiers's propositions, informed him as to the attitude and sympathies of his Government during the present struggle. Von Beust said: "Austria, while feeling deeply for France with a sympathy which could not be disguised, still could not at the present time interfere in her favor without serious complications ensuing." M. Thiers, convinced of the impossibility of securing Austria's intervention, has gone to St. Petersburg to ask Russian assistance in return for valuable concessions in the East.

ITALY.

Address of General Cadorna.

FLORENCE, September 26.—General Cadorna in addressing the Provisional Government at Rome, commissioned by himself on Saturday last, said: "Your task is sublime; the 20th of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of the Kingdom. God is manifestly with you."

French Gunboat Off Montauk.

BOSTON, September 26.—A French steam frigate and gunboat were seen yesterday off Montauk.

On Thursday night last a party of about twenty soldiers from Camp Rawlins, near Provo, came down into the town, got drunk and behaved in an exceedingly disgraceful manner. They broke open several stores, arrested and abused a number of citizens, and attempted to fire the church. No cause is known for their bad behavior.

Action of the Chinese Government in the Tientsin Matter.

The Shanghai *News Letter*, of August 11, just received, says: "Things are in that pleasant state, where every steamer coming may convey orders to reduce the native city to ashes. There is a large fleet here. The British and French Admirals, and the senior officers of the United States Asiatic Squadron are present. The French gunboats have moved up the river opposite the Chinese city, and are waiting the orders of Napoleon. The flag ships of the English and French are either outside the bar at Taku; or at Chefoo.

Seetig-kwo-fan has made his report on the Tientsin massacre, in which he says, after careful investigation, he has been unable to obtain any evidence against Christians, and that on inquiring of the children formerly in the schools, he found they were all sent there by their parents. He also memorializes relative to the inefficacy of the local officers. And the Emperor in a decree, has notified to all the officials throughout the country that these troubles have sprung from rumors which have been more or less prevalent for the last two years, and should now be stopped by vigorous measures wherever they obtain. The local officers are held over in prison to await the verdict of the Board of Punishments.

Since the Tientsin tragedy proclamations have appeared at Nanking, Suchow, Soochow, Ningpo, and many other places, assuring the people that the officers are satisfied, after careful investigation, that the Christians have in no wise been guilty of the crimes which rumor has alleged against them; and that the kidnappers are none other than wicked Chinese, who have carried on from time to time their nefarious practices from very remote ages down to the present time.

The North-China *Gazette*, of August 11, has the following additional particulars:

From Tientsin we have the news that the bodies of the victims of the massacre of the 21st of June were buried with all ceremony on the 3d of August, in the presence of a large number of native and foreign officials.

THE New York *Tribune* tells this story, which may interest some of the Free Traders, who have insisted upon it that the iron tariff is solely for the benefit of Eastern furnaces and mill men, and that Western iron workers don't need its protections. The evils to growing industries consequent upon the frequently recurring changes by the Free Traders in the tariff are felt even in distant sections of the country. The South and the West suffer, as well as New England and Pennsylvania. About a year ago, parties were here made for starting the manufacture of pig iron in Central Missouri. At Osage City, land convenient and suitable for the furnaces and a rolling mill was purchased, valuable mining privileges were bought, &c., at an outlay of from $10,000 to $20,000; the brick for the necessary structures was manufactured, and all arrangements for immediately progressing with the work in the spring of 1871 were completed, when it came to a halt, and all operations seem to have been suspended. Some of the gentlemen interested in the prosperity of the neighborhood, and aware that the prosecution of the enterprise to a successful issue would stimulate the sale of lands and farms in Osage and Osage counties, Missouri, for many miles around, have been to see me, and, as crops can not be sold where there is no money, and there are no buyers, they are not likely to go to Duluth merely because the latter town is a little nearer to the place of growth.

OHIO NEWS.

A little daughter of Samuel Pantus, of Franklin county, was burned to death last week, by her clothing taking fire from the stove.

The Mansfield Board of Trade has passed a resolution requesting the City Council to at once make a contract for the building of waterworks, with the distinct understanding that works shall be fitted up at an expense of about $60,000.

The Baltimore *American* says: "It is said that $25,000 have been sent to Ohio, by a prominent member of the Democratic Congressional Committee—one of its officers—for the purpose of defeating the re-election of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell and the defeat of General Schenck."

The terminii of the Chesapeake, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, in Ohio, are to be the junction of Symmes Creek with the Ohio river, in Lawrence county, on the east, and the cities of Cincinnati and Dayton, on the west. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The route is through Fenton, Portsmouth, Piketon and Hillsborough.

At the fair at Springfield, somebody entered a "Vegetable King." The monarch's head and body were made out of pumpkin; his arms were "hickeys;" a potato forms the nose; his ears of tomatoes are; lips of bean-pods; teeth of corn; muscles and flowing beard of cucumber; shoulders of cabbage; arms of squash; thighs ditto, with turnips for knee joints; hands of parsnips; fingers of eggs; vest of corn on the cob, and feet of cucumbers; his majesty holds in his left hand a scepter of corn stalk, with odoriferous onion mounted, and so he plays his part. It was a specimen of the dominant type of the rotund Teuton.

On the receipt of the news of the surrender of Louis Napoleon and his army to the Germans, after the battle of Sedan, James Saxton Jr., editor of the *Independent*, published the announcement in his paper in parallel columns with that of the surrender of the first Napoleon after Waterloo. Now, in the files of his own paper of August, 1815, fifty-five years ago, there is probably no other editor in the United States who published the news of the defeat of Napoleon the Great at Waterloo that has lived to publish, in his own paper, the defeat of Napoleon the Little at Sedan. He commenced publishing his paper two years before the battle of Waterloo, and has continued it without interruption ever since—with the steadily in his office, with scarcely the loss of a day's time, for fifty-seven years. He says, when he has edited his paper sixty years he intends to knock off and retire.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, September 26, 1870.

River stationary, with eighteen inches on the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 74° at 6 P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, September 26, 1870.

River stationary, with two feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 75° at 4 P. M. D.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, September 26, 1870.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 71° at 4 P. M.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. This

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Simon Cameron Working for a Change in the Cabinet.

An Effort to Oust Secretary Cox being Made—Investigation of the Recent Troubles in North Carolina—The Blunder in the Codification of the Patent Laws—Leave of Absence to Pennsylvanians, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1870.

Cameron Working to Disrupt the Cabinet.

There is much talk in town to-night over the active efforts in which leading Pennsylvanians are engaged looking to have a place made for some one from that State in the Cabinet. It is certain that the course taken by Secretary Cox in refusing the Pennsylvania association permission to make a direct assessment has raised a strong party of State politicians against him. Senator Cameron has gone to urge Cabinet changes upon the President, and is expected to return to-morrow. So far as the President's expressions here are known, he has the strongest confidence in the Secretary of the Interior.

The North Carolina Troubles.

The examination before the United States Judges in Raleigh in the matter of persons arrested during the late troubles has resulted in holding forty-nine for trial in two of three counties where inquiries were made. Four of these were charged with murder, one for burning a school, and most of the others for whipping citizens, the latter being principally negroes. The evidence thus far taken in these cases is full in point, and has reached Washington, and unless it is impeached by subsequent witnesses, it certainly establishes that quite as bad a state of affairs existed as was claimed by Governor Holden.

Postal Arrangements.

The Postoffice Department has evidence from all parts of the country that the latest arrangement for mail service between this country and Brazil are still misunderstood. Formerly it was not possible for either country to pay the inland postage of the other. Now, however, the whole amount, fifteen cents, is required, or the letter cannot be forwarded, and the number of letters from this cause is constantly increasing. This also pays the inland postage of both countries, and also the ocean rate.

The Blunder in Codifying the Patent Laws.

Commissioner Fisher has written a letter explaining that the responsibility for the curious blunder in the patent law, by which it is claimed several inventions have been repealed, does not rest with him as has been charged. He says the bill was not compiled by himself, but by the Commission appointed on the revision of the laws. The bill finally came under his hands, but contained no repealing clause. It then went to the Committee on Patents in the Senate and House, and was there perfected or put in its present shape. The Commissioner also contends that the Patent Office has not destruction none of the offices or bureaus reported to be abolished by the act, are so seriously affected by it as has been claimed.

Pennsylvanians Coming Home to Vote.

The War and Treasury Departments have given directions that the Pennsylvania clerks who desire to go home to vote shall have leave for this purpose, ten days being given to those who live west of the mountains, and five days to others. The Interior Departments directed that such time as may be necessary be granted, but that it be deducted from the annual leave of a month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1870.

ADMIRAL FORTER.

The report that Admiral Porter will be relieved from active duty in the Navy Department on account of failing health, seems to be believed at the Department, though nothing positive is known here in regard to the matter.

ARMY MATTERS.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Sulig, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana. Second Lieutenant Geo. K. Spencer is ordered to take charge of the recruits awaiting orders at Carlisle Pa., and are ordered to the Department of the Platte. By direction of the President the headquarters of the Department of Texas are transferred from Austin to San Antonio.

THE CENSUS.

No complete census returns from the larger cities are received. The returns from the South come in slowly.

A MR. MORTON'S INSTRUCTIONS.

There is reason to believe the instructions to the new Minister to England, as regards the Alabama claims, will not differ from those given to Mr. Motley. It is said that the views expressed in Secretary Fish's dispatch of September 5th, to the Minister of France at the present time when the negotiations are resumed they be conducted in Washington.

Secretary Boutwell, who has returned, contemplates an arrangement whereby the work of the Sub-Treasury buildings can be continued until Congress assembles.

THE COLLECTOR AT CHICAGO NOT REMOVED.

The statement that President Grant had removed from office Edmund Jussen, Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, and brother-in-law of Senator Schurz, is without foundation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is understood, in Chicago, that Mr. McCullagh, managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, will take the same position on the Chicago *Republican*, now edited by Mr. Carl Schuyler, business manager of the Chicago *Post*, will at the same time, take the same position on the *Republican*. The paper will be reduced to a seven column sheet and sold at three cents per copy.

The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans yesterday were ten.

The tax payers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., having refused to vote the appropriation asked for by the Common Council, the latter body last night voted to disband the police force and will repeal an ordinance to that effect.

The Tyne crew sailed on Saturday for England, all efforts to make a match with them having failed.

The last conduct pipe of the Rochester, N. Y., Water Works was laid yesterday, making a complete line of seventeen miles from Southern Creek to the reservoir.

The population of St. Paul, Minn., is 20,045, and of Minneapolis 13,016. The returns of the latter city have been refused by the United States Marshal, as being badly taken and unreliable.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, in response to a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, last night, said: "Our worst enemies in New York would soon make its canals free for all the products of the West.

The Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern Railroad broke ground at Eureka yesterday. The contractors have a good force of men and teams to work, and expect to complete the work this fall and winter.

Judge Robert C. Grier died in Philadelphia Sunday morning, aged eighty-seven. He has suffered from paralysis several years.

The game between the White Stockings and Athletics, at Philadelphia, yesterday, resulted in favor of the Chicagoans, 31 to 10.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce yesterday elected Col. R. A. Henson President; Wm. R. Moore, M. M. Farington, Newton R. A. Ellis and Jas. Phelan Vice Presidents, and appointed Hon. Jake Thompson, G. F. Porter and Sykes delegates to the Cincinnati Commercial Convention.

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati yesterday commenced its second week under very favorable circumstances.

The fifty mile walk for the championship of America, says a Boston telegram of yesterday, was won by J. Adams, of New York, who completed the distance in nine hours and fifty minutes.

By the explosion of a blast at Colchester, Conn., Saturday, one workman was killed and four seriously injured.

The new Police Commissioners of St. Louis assumed control yesterday afternoon and organized by electing S. M. Randolph Vice President.

President Grant and family arrived in Boston last night, and were enthusiastically received at the depot. The President subsequently received the members of the city government at the St. James Hotel. He leaves Wednesday for Washington.

A Hartford, Conn., dispatch says: Two hundred laborers on the Air Line Railroad, unpaid for some time, came here and besieged the office of the company, threatening to tear down the building unless paid. The military are kept under arms, and no violence has been attempted. Portions of the laborers were paid ten dollars each and are now quiet.

The completion of the Colorado Central Railroad from Denver to Golden City was celebrated at the latter place yesterday with imposing ceremonies. A gold spike, presented by Gilpin county, and a silver spike by Clear Creek county were driven. Three to four thousand people from Denver and the mountains and surrounding country were present. A free banquet was given by the citizens of Golden City, after the usual speeches, toasts, &c., closing with a dance at night. During the proceedings Gov. Carter, President of the road, was presented with a gold watch.

The largest button of silver ever produced in the silver districts of the United States was taken out at Georgetown, Col., by J. W. Watson, Superintendent of the Brown Silver Mining Company, weighing eleven hundred and forty-one pounds troy. This button was worked twenty-three tons of ore, from Brown & Co.'s mine, which averaged five hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, currency, per ton. A smaller button, weighing four hundred pounds, produced by the Brown Company, is shipped with this, both to be on exhibition during the Colorado fair, to be held in Denver. The departure of these treasures was witnessed by hundreds.

A letter from Fort Laramie states that representatives of the Cheyennes, Mennicanjoes and Ogallala tribes of Indians are now at that post to receive presents. Red Cloud is expected to-day.

The Chicago *Tribune* warns operators upon the future greatness of Duluth to remember the Chicago idea of that position:

First. That the moment the Northern Pacific road is tapped at a point west of Duluth by a more direct branch leading to Chicago, Duluth is stripped of its honors as the eastern terminus of the road.

Secondly. That a great metropolis is not often built at a point which is ice-locked six or eight months of the year.

Thirdly. That it has long since been demonstrated by Southwestern statisticians that the route to Chicago is a more direct one by one or more hundred miles than that via St. Louis. New Orleans and the Pacific coast, but the difficulty is that the money that buys the crops is in Chicago, the goods wanted in exchange for them are here; the facilities for handling them in large quantities are here, and, as crops can not be moved where there is no money, and there are no buyers, they are not likely to go to Duluth merely because that town is a little nearer to the place of growth.

OHIO NEWS.

A little daughter of Samuel Pantus, of Franklin county, was burned to death last week, by her clothing taking fire from the stove.

The Mansfield Board of Trade has passed a resolution requesting the City Council to at once make a contract for the building of waterworks, with the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATE,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PHONOTONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

HEREWITH we give an exceedingly interesting paper by Professor LANGLEY, of the Observatory, giving some of the results of a series of investigations, in which he has for some time been engaged, into the remarkable solar phenomena, about which so much has of late been published. The paper was prepared at our request, and contains much that will interest and instruct the reader.

IT is now quite generally conceded that General NEGLEY is third in the race for Congress, and that the contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. Within the last few days Republicans, in large numbers, have come over from NEGLEY to FREW, and this is going on hourly. We take it for granted that no Republican will vote for HOPKINS. He will receive his party vote, and hardly that. As between him and FREW Republicans will not hesitate for an instant, and whoever goes for NEGLEY will contribute indirectly to the support of HOPKINS. The proposition needs only to be stated to carry conviction. Let Republicans everywhere, therefore, wheel into line for FREW.

WHEN the "Regulars" appointed a meeting in Allegheny at the same time and place for which the Reformers had called one, and advertised Mr. McJUNKIN to speak, it was doubtless thought to be a good manœuvre. Mr. McJUNKIN, however, did not put in an appearance, notwithstanding special messengers were posted in haste to bring him. All their persuasions failed, greatly to the mortification of the Ring Masters. The public already know to what small proportions, both in numbers and speakers, the meeting dwindled, while the Reform meeting was a rouser from beginning to end. Mr. McJUNKIN will, doubtless, speak here, but not to a faction; and the Ring Masters can spare their efforts to place him in a false light. They cannot ride on his back in this campaign.

AN unqualified indorsement of General NEGLEY's "Oriental Steamship" and Land Grabbing Scheme has been extorted from the "organ" at last. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but it has been taken at last. Here it is:

> "The COMMERCIAL has harped so long and diligently on the 'Oriental Steamship Bill' supported in Congress by General Negley, that he has deemed it fitting to publish an explanation of his course, which appears elsewhere in our columns, and to which we direct the attention of our readers. His argument on that important bill was clear and sound, and we do not see what the COMMERCIAL can pick from it that will prove the least detrimental to the very good record made and sustained while in Congress by our able and accomplished Representative."

So Gen. NEGLEY has determined on running the "Oriental" performance. As a land grabbing scheme it excels any yet devised, saying nothing about the systematic introduction of Chinese laborers. We give him credit for nerve in such a decision, and shall take occasion to expose the record and hold him rigidly to it.

THE Ring managers are making frantic efforts to save a portion of their ticket. They continue to denounce the Reformers as "disorganizers," keeping out of sight entirely the proposition which the Reformers made to unite the party, which proposition the "Regulars" rejected. That proposition was, that the candidates on the two tickets should be submitted on the first Saturday of October to a popular vote of the party; that the regular inspectors, duly sworn, should hold the election, or where that was impracticable other responsible inspectors, duly sworn, should serve; that the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes should constitute the sole Republican ticket, to which ticket the Reformers pledged a hearty support. This proposition was submitted to the "Regular's" meeting and by them rejected. It was rejected simply because they were afraid of the Republican masses. They dared not to trust the question to a square vote of the Republican party. They knew that they would be beaten, as they will be beaten on election day. These things the orators of the Rings and Cliques keep out of sight. But they cannot blind the people to the fact who are the disorganizers and who are the real friends of the party as well as True Republicans.

SPECIAL legislation heaps endless burthens on the people. Increased taxation can be traced directly to this source. While the tax payers are engaged in their several avocations, politicians and office holders, who live off the public, are hatching special legislation that creates expensive jobs and enables them to secure fat contracts. It has already been shown how the Court House Ring do it. It would be difficult to point to a public expenditure that does not in some way or other, pay tribute to these Rings and jobbers. Whenever a public improvement is projected, straightway a Ring is organized to make money out of it; and the next that is known is that the cost will be much greater than the original estimate. The tax payers never know how much they will be called on to pay. They are continually plundered. Such a thing as an improvement costing less than the original estimate has scarcely ever been known. This sort of thing is growing worse and worse. In our home affairs the rigid accountability and strict honesty which General GRANT has instituted is greatly needed. It is idle to suppose that similar accountability cannot be had in Allegheny. With the county valuation constantly increasing the rate of taxation should decline, and would decline, but for the special legislation, whereby extraordinary expenses are yearly added to the ordinary expenses of the county. Tax Payers, if they would relieve themselves of an oppressive burthen, must strike at the root of the evil. Special legislation must be stopped, and we must have constitutional reform, which alone will give the people security. This is one of the principal planks in the Reform Platform. The question has been placed squarely before the people, and voters must deal with it as they would with any other practical question.

"DON'T SHOOT."

The "organ" insists that we favor the Copperheads because we do not haul off our fire from the Regulars, and waste our powder by pouring our broadsides into the common enemy; and Colonel BAYNE, who takes his cue from that paper, follows in the same direction, while both are exhausting their own efforts upon the Reform ticket, every head that pops up in its support is sure to be a mark for these stripling gunners.

We do not expect to make any votes out of a party which does not generally read Republican newspapers, and we are thankful that we do not *want* them. The Republicans in this county are strong enough for us, and it is *their* battle that we are fighting against the managers who have been shearing their locks, and alienating their vast majority so fast that another year was likely, after the experience of the last, to use up all that was left to us. We shall have no trouble about managing the Democrats if we can once succeed in heaving these Jonahs overboard.

We find, however, that Colonel BAYNE is no sooner out of the track we have indicated, than he blunders, as did the "organ" itself, in assigning to the next Legislature the duty of apportioning this State for Congressmen. If instead of relying for all he knows on a blind guide, which must only end him into the ditch, he had condescended to look into a live newspaper like the COMMERCIAL, he would have found the mistake corrected long in advance of his speech. We advise him to post himself a little better on the next occasion if he really thinks that Providence ever intended him for a missionary, and will insist on enlightening those who are supposed by him to be in the way of darkness.

LOOK TO THE TAXES.

The *Gazette* labors to disprove our figures in regard to the increased taxation in the county. Giving the millage each year, from 1864 to 1870, it adds;

> "This table shows to our readers that the County tax up to the year 1870 was not increased at all."

Now, the *Gazette* would have its readers believe that because the assessment for county purposes has been uniformly fixed at ten mills each year, from 1864 to 1869, *"the county tax up to the year 1870 was not increased at all."* How will it account for the fact that the *ordinary county expenses alone*, from 1864 to 1869, *increased* $89,-101 53? The expenditures within these years, as taken from Mr Controller LAMBERT's annual reports, are as follows:

	Expenditures.	Increase.
1864	$107,159 34	
1865	129,042 08	$21,882 74
1866	155,115 64	26,073 56
1867	172,895 80	17,780 16
1868	296,200 87	23,305 07
Total Increase		$89,101 53

It is true, in all these years the millage assessed for county purposes was the same, but *the increased expenditure was made nevertheless.* Will the *Gazette* have the candor and honesty to inform its readers that *while the millage remained the same, the valuation had been increased from* $28,000,000 to $40,-000,000? Every tax payer, who has intelligence enough to read the *Gazette*, knows that there has been increased taxation, and knows that the assertion of the *Gazette* that "there has been no increase at all," is false. They will understand, too, that the purpose of the *Gazette*, in thus attempting to deceive them, is to quiet their fears; to keep down complaint; and to *continue in office men who will continue to run the taxes up.*

The *Gazette* undertakes to strengthen its falsehood by stating that "the finances of the county are under the control of Mr. LAMBERT, a man without fear and without reproach;" that "every bill against the county passes through his hands; every contract and bargain is made under his supervision; and his veto on any improper expenditure is fatal to it." While it is true that Mr. LAMBERT is a faithful guardian of the public moneys, so far as he has power to guard them, it is not true that "every contract and bargain is made under his supervision." If a sheriff or a coroner goes down to Harrisburg and gets his fees doubled and trebled, by special legislation, *as has been done*, what power has Mr. LAMBERT to stop ther payment? If an Indexing Job is put through the Legislature, *as has been done*, what "supervision" has he of "the bargain or contract?" How can he *veto* any expenditure of this character, no matter how monstrous it may be? He is utterly powerless to protect the people. He can do nothing but pass the warrants over to the treasury, to be paid.

When the office of Controller was created, it was the intention of the Legislature, and the desire of the people, that he should have the entire supervision of the finances of the county; and if he had been permitted to manage them, without interference, we would not to-day be groaning under such heavy loads of taxation. But he was not permitttted to manage them. *Special and extraordinary expenditures require special and extraordinary legislation.* The jobbers could not trust Mr. LAMBERT to make contracts for the indexing of the county records. O, no! He acts under oath, gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and can be held responsible. He is not the kind of man to "set up a job." He would not answer at all. Therefore he must be legislated "out of the ring."

But while the ordinary county expenses have been swelled to the extent and in the manner indicated, the increase in the general expenditures has been much greater. In 1864, the total disbursements for all purposes was $293,413 71, against $644,-896 44 in 1868, an aggregate increase of $351,483 73. This startling result, as we have already shown, comes from *special legislation*, WHICH WILL CONTINUE JUST SO LONG AS THE PEOPLE TAMELY SUBMIT TO IT. If the voters of Allegheny county shut their eyes to the facts which we have spread before them; if they blindly assent to the declarations of the *Gazette*, that there has really been no increase in their ordinary expenditures—and only such an increase for extra purposes as is proper and necessary; that there is no jobbing; no exorbitant fees paid to office holders; not a single dollar spent uselessly or extravagantly, they may make up their minds that their burdens will be increased until they stagger and fall under the load.

Thousands of taxpayers are now up in arms against the abuses of special legislation, and are determined to prevent it in the future. They are willing to pay all that is reasonable and necessary, in order to carry on the expenses of the county, but not one cent for jobbers—not one cent for overpaid office holders—not one cent for lobbyists—not one cent for "pinchers" and "roosters." They are determined to inaugurate a thorough system of RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM, and as the first and most essential step towards this desirable end, THEY ARE GOING TO ELECT THE ENTIRE REFORM TICKET.

THE RIVER MEN.

The imperialism of the Ring has in nothing been manifested so offensively as in the comments of the "organ" on the meeting of the River Men on Saturday. Throughout the canvass the mouth piece of the cliques has assailed every man who has had the independence to dissolve the edicts of the Rings. In its madness it has selected the River Men for its abuse. It repeats the base charge of Captain BATCHELOR of perpetrating "a trick," and intimates that they have done something dishonorable in assembling together and selecting Mr. WALTON for their support.

The call for the meeting specified distinctly that the gathering was "for the purpose of maturing such action as shall best promote our interests in the pending canvass." There was neither disguise nor false pretense in the matter. It is impossible that River Men should be guilty of such a thing; and Capt. BATCHELOR insulted them to their faces when he indulged as the "organ" indulges in the charge of perpetrating a 'trick." The character of the men signing the call is the best answer to such a charge. It would be difficult to select from the entire business community twenty-five citizens against whom such a charge could be uttered with less truth; and it is not at all surprising that Captain BATCHELOR should be hissed as he was the moment it escaped his lips. It was this charge that occasioned the only "indignation" at the meeting or elsewhere.

It has truly come to a pretty pass if the representatives of an interest of this magnitude cannot assemble to promote its welfare, which is alike the welfare of the whole community. Have they not the right from the eighteen candidates before the people to select one man for whom to express a preference? If River Men see fit to select a full ticket who has the right to forbid them doing so? Least of all, what right has Captain BATCHELOR to arraign them? What kind of a river man is he? When has he been at any of their meetings, and how does he mingle with them? River Men do indeed have some recollection of him. As Collector of Customs he gave them more annoyance than any other man that has ever held the office, by his avaricious, dictatorial and meddlesome course. If "tricks" are to be talked about, let us go into it, and if men's "character" is to be inquired into, let us see where Captain BATCHELOR stands. He owns not a dollar of river interests, as the records attest. It was as a Ring Master that he appeared at the meeting, and he can make all he can out of the glory he achieved there.

Perhaps we should beg pardon of River Men for saying this much. They need no defense either from the charges of Captain BATCHELOR or the aspersions of the Ring "organ." They are abundantly able to take care of themselves, the "Rings" and their representatives besides.

THAT SPEECH AGAIN.

The "organ" alleges that we do its Congressman injustice by charging him with *plagiarism* "for quoting from *statistics*," and accusing him of *stealing*, for "quoting from the *records*."

As to the first point, involving his 17,000 ships and other absurdities, we acquit him entirely; that was *original*, and if he had understood and adhered to the authority we should not have complained. We have the good taste always to prefer second-hand *sense* to original *nonsense*.

For the same reason, too, we would have excused him for hiring another pen—as GRAHAM did—if he had had the hoaesty to avow it manfully, on the known ground of personal incapacity, instead of parading it ostentatiously as his own, and fishing for indorsements from people who did not know him, in order to impress his own constituents with the idea that they had a treasure in him which nobody had ever suspected, and that what they had supposed to be only a very poor specimen of Pittsburgh glass, was indeed a veritable diamond of the first water.

But the "organ" thinks that it is no *theft* to appropriate a document without acknowledgment because it happens to be a public one, and therefore a *record*, as it is pleased to call it.

Well, we are willing to admit that the fact of filching from a public document, where exposure is so easy, has something extenuating, but not so much in the sublimity of its audacity as in the simplicity of mind, which could hope to do this without detection, and that it might be excused perhaps upon something like the plea of *non compos* or *infancy*, which are always admitted to save the feeble-minded and infirm.

The moral delinquency, however, consists not so much in the *stealing as the false pretense*, which has always made of *plagiarism* the meanest of offenses, a sort of *sneak thief crime*.

If NEGLEY had been a reasonably *cunning* man, he would of course have taken up some subject that concerned *his District*, or which he might have been, at least, supposed by some people to understand. He is no sooner, however, in sight of *tide-water*, than, without perhaps ever having seen a ship in his life, and with no more idea of the *maritime* commerce of the nation than an Indian chief dressed out in his feathers and war paint, he is persuaded to launch out in his frail cockle-shell—his little birch-en canoe—upon the waters of the great deep, without helm or compass, or guiding star, but with a twenty or thirty page pamphlet, which is all Greek to him, placed in his hands and spread to the breeze by way of sail.

Did anbybody here who knew his measure, and had read his *floricultural essays* and his equally florid epistles, patriotic and otherwise, with their misuse of the Commonwealth's English, and their endless and astounding adjectives piled on adjectives up far beyond *"the summit of manhood's expectation,"* at which he proclaimed himself to have arrived on his first nomination, ever imagine for a moment that he had any more to do with the authorship of his supposed "Oriental" speech than the man in the moon? Did the "organ" itself or any of the managers believe it? Will it or they now venture to affirm in the presence of this community that they do believe him to have either the knowledge or culture which its production would have required, or that it is anything but a shameless imposture from beginning to end? If they think he can vindicate the authorship by showing himself on the stump, why don't they trot him out at least for exhibition? They complain that we do not attack HOPKINS and *let him alone?* Why don't they put him in the lists himself against the champion whom they pretend to regard as his only true antagonist, so that the people may see and judge for themselves? If he prefers a round or two with the "third party" we will undertake to provide "a foeman worthy of his steel." And this is not all. We will send a reporter who shall do the fullest justice—if that is what he really wants—to the most brilliant of his passages, *verbatim et literatim*, as it falls from his lips of fire—"nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice." So trot him out, we say again, and let the public see his paces, in order that they may know whether it is he himself or only some hireling penny-a-liner—some prompter behind the curtain—who is making speeches for them in his name, while the ostensible Representative enacts the *pantomime* by making the gestures and the mouths, like the actors on the old Grecian stage.

TO MAKE France permanently safe against foreign capture, it has been proposed to create in the heart of the country a great central fortified place, where after a first disaster the national forces could be reorganized so as to assume the offensive in advantageous conditions. There, in fact, would be assembled an army, which, free in its movements, well supplied with provisions and reinforced from the departments of the center, South and West, could advance with ease upon every point, with the faculty, in case of invasion, of retiring to the central place. Louis XIV, Louis XVI, the Girondists in 1793, Napoleon Bonaparte all favored this idea, and ever since French military writers and rulers have been advocating it, and considering how to make it effective. Some have suggested an immense intrenched camp of two hundred and fifty miles square, which would have to be formed in the delta made by the Loire and the Allier, but the project promised too great expense, and the elaborate fortification of some city as a final citadel for the nation, has been most popular, opinion being divided as to whether Tours or Bourges is best adapted to be made impregnable. The latter city has urged that for twenty-five or thirty miles about it the natural obstacles to an enemy's approach are almost insurmountable, and after a long examination it was selected for fortification, its people appropriating 1,500,000 francs toward works which are expected to cost thirty millions. These are scarcely more than sketched out, and the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris declares "the time is at hand to complete them. For *if we do not dismember Prussia in the existing war*, if we do not deliver the civilized world from the house of Hohenzollern, *which is Europe in the incarnation of evil*, the Prussian government will not fail to come some day and take its revenge, after having woven together a new coalition by its ruses and traditional perfidy."

THE most influential Democratic organ in New England is the Boston *Post*, and its issue of Tuesday affords an excellent instance of the habit of its party in charging the Republicans with the crimes of the Democracy. An editorial article arraigns Governor Bullock and the Radicals of Georgia as hostile to Grant and Akerman's plans for an election this winter in that State, and charges that the Republican State Committee, which Bullock is presumed to control, voted in favor of postponing the election till after the fourth of March next. On that same day, Tuesday, this very question came before the Georgia Senate, on the adoption of a bill drafted and indorsed by Attorney General Akerman and unanimously recommended by the Republican State Central Committee. It provided for an election in December, and the Democrats not only opposed it, but even withdrew, refusing to vote, while the Republicans passed it without amendment. In this way do facts falsify Democratic statements.

CONGRESS chartered the International Ocean Telegraph Company with exclusive rights for a term of years to extend an ocean cable from the coast of Florida to Cuba, reserving the right to cancel the charter. Last year CYRUS W. Field applied to Congress to have the charter amedned, to prevent the Company from making extortionate charges. The matter was referred to a committee, which was to meet in New York, September 20th, to investigate, but Mr. Field did not appear, because, as is alleged, his Atlantic Cable Company has contracted for special rates with the Cuban Company. Yet, if statements made are true, there is still chance for investigation in the interest of the public. The Company did charge seven dollars for every ten words, including date, address and signature. It now charges five dollars. With a line costing $500,-000, it has $1,500,000 stock, and even upon so much "water" it could pay good dividends, according to the story that the receipts at the Havana end alone have averaged $1,200 daily during the past year.

IF General TROCHU is enforcing strict discipline in the French army, he is doing France a great and much needed service. It is reported that the 'dangerous classes" are very largely represented in the Garde Mobile, which mutinied at Chalons, and at Perspignan attacked their officers, so that all have resigned. Such outbreaks have even been reported from the regular army, and when MacMahon abandoned Rheims, his soldiers burst open scores of his goods wagons and peddled the contents out to the citizens. The ravaging of entire regiments, the drunkenness and debaucheries of officers and men, carelessness of sentinels, every possible form of unsoldierly behavior has been reported from the French army, and by repressing it, General Trochu will more than double the efficiency of his troops, and do a great work in accustoming armed France to good behavior.

THE constant transfer of money from the Canadian banks to Wall street, on account of their London correspondents, not only continues but increases. It is attracting much attention in financial circles as striking testimony to the rapid development in the English money holding mind of the financial soundness of the United States, and of the desirableness of laying up their treasures in American interests, where the wars and tumults of European difficulties cannot diminish them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A cargo of paper stock just landed in Boston consists of negative ballots on Napoleon's plebiscite of May last.

The sales of three cotton manufacturing companies near Boston, in the year just ended, were $5,648,968, with a profit upon them of $957,799, a little over seven per cent.

Enormous sweet potatoes grown in Minnesota, are a new proof of the advantages of having an isothermal line.

The Indian journey of two women, each with five children, from Lake Superior to North Adams, Mass., is a feat now in progress.

The press arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company are such, and the rates so cheap, that it received in one year for $60,000 of our currency more matter than the entire telegraphic correspondence of Europe, which cost $8,000,000 in gold.

The North China farmers are rejoicing exceedingly at what they suppose to be the beneficial meteorological effects of the murder of the Roman Catholic priests at Tient Tsin. The spring and early summer, as with us, were marked by a long and continuous drought, notwithstanding that the Emperor had on several occasions prayed in state for rain. This misfortune—and the natives say that since the signing of the treaties there has been a constant recurrence of similar droughts—was very generally put down to the presence of foreigners among them, and notably to the spires of the Roman Catholic church at Pekin, which tower above the imperial palace, and by so doing is believed to have destroyed the geomantic influences of the neighborhood. The expression of these beliefs had been common among the people for some months, and in their eyes received confirmation when, on the day after the massacre, the heavens became "black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain."

American ladies have developed a striking originality and individuality in their attire, which has long been tacitly and is now openly recognized abroad, as is evidenced by the use in one of the leading London fashion journals of American fashion plates, furnished by a leading *modiste* in New York.

On Thursday the cornerstone of the Fifth Catholic Church in New Haven, Ct., to cost $150,000, was laid with great ceremonies, and present on the platform were President WOOLSEY and some Professors of Yale College, and the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon. Father Hecker made the address.

New zinc, iron and lead mines, new blast furnaces, &c., are to be opened on White river, Taney county, Missouri.

Of the entire benevolent collections of the Old School Presbyterian churches, one-eighth came from New York churches, Dr. Hall's and Dr. Wm. Paxton's, the latter raising the most, $11,-429, but increased it to $160,153 this year, an average of $534 for each 300 members. Only $1,832 went for congregational purposes, there being $63,610 for home missions, $35,936 for foreign missions and the rest for other objects.

It appears that the supposed French barque "Paodi Cayenne," taken into New Castle, Del., derelict, is the British barque "Inez," and that the vessel and cargo are both insured in New York. As she was under an *alias*, it is thought she has been in unlawful trade.

Woodhull Claflin have paid $175,000 for a Thirty-eighth street house, in New York, and will soon thereat open a ladies' club house, gorgeous in rare pictures, rich carpets, costly bronzes, gold chandeliers, velvet curtains, exquisite carriages, &c.

More new residences than ever before have been built in Washington this summer, and most of them are three-story pressed brick fronts on the outskirts, built for clerks and persons of limited means. The sum demanded for them is generally $4,000 to $5,000, $500 cash and the balance in monthly payments of $20 to $75, to suit the buyer. The impetus given to their purchase is the growing disgust of Washington boarding houses, and the terms prove a great inducement.

Paraguay advices report the worst troubles of that country past and peace reigning. Last year 37,934 immigrants, mostly Italians and French, arrived.

PERSONAL.

Count Flarhault, who died lately in Paris, aged eighty-five, was remarkable as a French gentleman of the old school. His father was guillotined, and he escaped to England where he was educated. At fourteen he received a commission from Napoleon, through whose wars he saw much service, finally fighting by his side at Waterloo. Two years later he married the daughter of Lord Kleth, who subsequently became in her own right Baroness of Kleth and Nairee, when he resided a great deal of the time in Great Britain, owning also his wife's seat in Scotland. His appointment in 1860 as French Minister at St. James was satisfactory in England, for he seemed to belong to one nation about as much as the other. Furthermore he has been Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and he died in the palace belonging to that office.

Mrs. John H. Kinzie, of Chicago, who was poisoned to death at Amaganselt, L. I., by a dose of morphine sent to her by mistake from the doctor's office, was the author of Wauban and Waller Ogilby, and was engaged at the time of her death in correcting the proofs of her last novel, Mark Logan, the Bourgeois, which the Lippincotts had in press.

Ben. Butler is trying to buy arms and munitions of war of the Government, and this, coupled with his speech to the Cape Ann fishermen inviting them to fight before they submit to encroachments by Canada upon what they believe their rights, is thought to pretend something dire.

New York is not a bit surprised because William M. Tweed, the citizen, bought Lake Gilead for $25,000 and sold it at once to William M. Tweed, the Croton Water Department of New York City, for $250,000.

The New York General Sessions Court Grand Jury returned 230 indictments, the greatest number on record.

According to eye-witnesses, Napoleon, at the battle of Sedan, exposed himself to the Prussian fire in such a manner that it was evident he sought death.

Verdi is writing an opera for the Khedive on an Egyptian subject, and it will be performed first at Cairo.

Nilson receives $1,200 gold per night.

Taking the daily and weekly press together there cannot be less than fifty or sixty women regularly employed in journalism in New York, and singularly enough the *Tribune*, which opposes woman suffrage, employs more than probably any other journal in the world. Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Runkie (*nee* Calhoun) and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, especially the latter is among the most brilliant and valued editorial writers. Among its correspondents and contributors are Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott), Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson, Mrs. Helen Hunt, Miss Kate Field, Miss Ida Gardner, Shirley Dare (Miss S. C. Dunning), Miss Nellie Hutchinson and others.

Frank Brett Harte declines the professorship recently offered him of Librarian of the University of California.

It is said that the English mission, before being offered to Senator Morton, was tendered to President White, of Cornell University, who declined.

Had Colonel Colt lived to execute his designs, he would have had his huge factory so complete that a regiment of men might have marched in naked at one end and emerged at the other with arms and uniform *cap-a pie*, from the rifled musket at their shoulder to the buttons on their cuffs. High living, strong brandy, overwork, too much health, no moral convictions, toppled down the mighty stature of Sam Colt before he had completely explored the boundless possibilities of a single continent energy, but, dying, he left a mesh and beautiful spirit to dignify and distribute his riches, in Mrs. Colt—the daughter of a clergyman, a dutiful wife and a good woman, capable of making wealth useful to illustrate the female character, to monumentalize religion and to assist charity.

Lord Willoughby E' Eresby, whose title is one of the oldest in the British peerage, died last month, leaving no heir to inherit his titles and estates in England. But it is understood that Mr. Samuel Willoughby, a merchant of Brooklyn, and generally called Lord Willoughby, is actual heir of the ancient barony. He is father-in-law of Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, and of Judge Pierrepont, of New York.

A correspondent saw at Gironne a vast trench, more than half a mile long and six feet deep, filled with French and Prussian corpses. Among them he found General De Failly, of whom he says: "He was an incapable officer, but he died like a soldier. The grapeshot had torn open his breast to make room for his big heart. Fragments of a shell had fractured his left shoulder, entered the abdomen, shattered the thighs and ploughed into the forehead. He was so disfigured that had I not been told that it was him I should never have recognized him."

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[From the United Presbyterian.]

The following are the nominations made by the Reform Republican Convention which met in this city some time since, and which would have appeared in our columns at the time but were inadvertently overlooked. * * Major Frew is a Christian gentleman of large liberality and marked ability. He will be remembered as the author of a series of able and graphic letters, which appeared in our columns some time since, written by him while visiting Europe. If he is elected, he will, unconsciously, make what is now very much needed—an honest and faithful representative.

REMARKABLE SOLAR PHENOMENA.

Wonderful Commotion on the Solar Surface—Observations by Prof. Langley, of the University.

OBSERVATORY, ALLEGHENY, September 26, 1870.

The appearance of spots on the sun, large enough to be visible to the naked eye, is a rare occurrence, but it may now be noticed by any one who takes the trouble to observe them. The aspect of the sun, through a large telescope, is one, just now, of singular interest, and it seems to claim special attention from observers.

Here, where the remarkable changes of the solar surface have formed the subject of repeated observation, daily maps of the position of the spots are made, and their singular variations have been the object of most interested scrutiny.

The side of the sun now turned toward us is to-day covered with hundreds of them, of all sizes, and in all stages of growth, while the opposite side, to be presented to us a few days later, is comparatively bare.

The area of one of the large spots which is now near the center of the disc, has been computed from careful measurements and found to exceed 2,300,000,000 square miles. Such immense numbers convey no very definite impression, and perhaps a more vivid idea of the size may be gained by comparing it with that of the earth, whose entire area is less than a tenth part of that just given.

This is the area of the penumbra—an immense expanse of variegated forms, crossed by channels and convergent streams of luminous matter, all shifting under an action like that of some whirlwind which is twisting them from one position to another, and changing their forms from hour to hour. The current sometimes appears to rush downward, carrying with it great masses of the luminous matter to lower depths, and opening as it does so, black cavities of a size commensurate with the scale on which the action is carried on.

The largest of these cavities is seen to be overhung with parts of the brilliant surface, which visibly break away in enormous portions and sink in it, out of sight; indeed, it is quite within the truth to say that a globe the size of the world might be dropped in without touching either side. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the impression of infinite and exhaustless energy, of which one is conscious, while beholding this with adequate optical aid. Masses, the size of whole continents, are utterly changed in shape or disappear from one day to another, sometimes while the observer watches them, and the whole "spot" is to all appearance being slowly rotated by the cyclones which are visibly working there.

This is one of many centers of similar action, not all on the same scale, but baffling the eye by their number and incessant change of form, which the draughtsman labors after in vain, and which even the photographer can but imperfectly render. At one of our largest Observatories, the photograph is employed to make a daily chart of these changes, and an inspection of its truthful and unbiased record will convey a more conclusive sense of the almost awful magnitude and energy of the solar forces, than the most vivid description.

One who has been accustomed to watch them must feel the inadequacy of any attempt to describe these "spots," and still more so of the futility of trying to convey his own impression by any extravagance of description or comparison.

The wonder must lie in the consideration of authentic measurements, which are left to tell their own story.

The public may not share the interest of the professional observer in such matters, but our own planet is too intimately connected with these phenomena not to make them claim some interest from all of us. Why these magnetic needles more responsively to these great changes in the sun, or why auroras will light up our winter sky, at intervals more frequently repeated as this solar action is more violent, are questions which astronomy is now trying to answer. The fact that they do so is certain; the cause is still wholly unknown to science.

L.

SENATOR WILSON'S REPLY TO JUDGE BLACK.

Secretary Stanton and the Rebellion—His Appointment to Lincoln's Cabinet.

The October *Atlantic* contains a notable article by Senator Wilson, in rejoinder to the complete denial in the June *Galaxy* by Judge Jeremiah S. Black, denying about all the statements made by the Senator in a previous number of the *Atlantic* upon Secretary Stanton, published shortly after the latter statesman's death. Mr. Black denied that Secretary Stanton had acted with the Union men from his first entrance into Buchanan's Cabinet as Attorney General. To prove that Mr. Stanton did give most valuable information and aid in thwarting the plans of Floyd and other rebels in the Cabinet and elsewhere, the direct testimony of Mr. Seward, of Mr. Sumner and of William A. Howard, then representative from Michigan and chairman of a special committee upon this very business. All explicitly state that from Mr. Stanton's first entrance into the Cabinet he kept them fully advised of the plots of the rebels, though always acting through an agent, except in the case of a midnight interview with Mr. Sumner in January, 1861, when Mr. Stanton complained of spies watching him in his retirement. Mr. Black denied that before Mr. Stanton entered the Cabinet, he advised Buchanan to incorporate in his message that the Federal Government had the power to coerce seceding States. The statements of Mr. Stanton to Representatives Dawes and Washburn are quoted in proof that Mr. Stanton did write such a passage in President Buchanan's message of 1860, at the latter's request, after a long argument together upon the point. To prove, what Mr. Black also denied, that Mr. Stanton had an Abolitionist bias, the direct statements of Judge Chase and Theodore D. Weld, with regard to views of Mr. Stanton expressed in 1835, of Samuel May, another Abolition leader, in regard to later conversations, and of Senator Sumner, as to conversations in 1861 and 1864, are quoted. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Holt both testify that Mr. Stanton strongly urged arming the negroes, which Mr. Black had denied. Finally, Mr. Black denied that Mr. Cameron had resigned and had joined Mr. Stanton as a subordinate in the War Department, and alleged that Cameron had been compelled to leave Lincoln's cabinet. To this Senator Wilson opposes the statements of Senators Simon Cameron, Chandler and Wade, the remarks of Mr. Stanton himself to Senator Ramsey and of Chief Justice Chase, who is explicit in his support of Mr. Wilson's statement. This summing of the main points in Senator Wilson's defense of Secretary Stanton suffices to show that Mr. Wilson's assertions rest upon the testimony of many living witnesses, whose testimony cannot be impeached. The Senator from Massachusetts should really thank Judge Blake for affording him a chance to reply, and an opportunity to so completely vindicate the character of the Great War Secretary, who believed in saving the country before serving traitorous co-partisans, and to whose almost unaided faithfulness in the last three months of Mr. Buchanan's term, the nation owes its life. Concerning Mr. Cameron's leaving the cabinet we presume there will be something more said.

WHO OWNS THE PARTY.

Mr. Moreland Now and Then.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In his brilliant effort at Temperanteville, on Saturday, Mr. Moreland said: "To err was human," but that it, (meaning the Republican party,) was controlled by demagogues or rings he knew, from personal experience, to be false. Six months ago he told the writer—"the nominations in Allegheny county *are* controlled by the *Republican Committee*," and added, "Geo. H. Anderson had a majority of the delegates in the Legislative Convention of 1869, but we owed the nomination to Mr. Howard, and so manipulated the delegates as to secure it for him." Now which story is the true one? For the sake of the good "old party," some of us, who believe in its principles, would like to know. Is it possible to find out?

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1870.

Colonel Hill, Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, is in New York, *en route* for Washington, to look after the prospects of American annexation, which he wishes to prevent.

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SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable semi-annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth Avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 26, 1870.

The week opens with a very active demand for money from parties representing many of the leading manufacturing and commercial interests of this locality. It is thought that money matters will work closer with the banks until after the first proximo, and we may look for a great deal of good paper thrown on the open market. If it should happen so, there are plenty of capitalists with ready money anxious to invest in good short paper at rates commensurate with the character of the offerings.

—Government bonds to-day were not so firm, and a decline from Saturday's prices is noticed in the quotations:

Messrs. Ira S. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	———	113¾	113⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	———	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. Bonds '64	———	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	———	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	———	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '67	———	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	———	110⅜	110⅜
10-40s	———	109½	109⅝
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅝
U. S. Bonds, 1862	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110⅝
U. S. 10-40s	109⅝
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
6-20s, January and July, 1867	110⅝
6-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅜
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	114¼

—There was a sharp rally to-day from the drooping tendency of the Wall street markets of last week, and the indications were encouraging for a brisk upward movement, should the easier condition of the money market will assist. "It is now almost universally believed that the fall stringency in the money market will be prevented. Now and then the attempt is made by lenders to get up a little excitement to put up their rates, but such tactics always prove abortive, and there seems to be no chance of their gaining more than a very temporary success. For such an amount of foreign capital is forcing itself just now into Wall street in quest of investment employment in the loan market, that the prospects of early stringency are daily growing less, and the ease created by the outpouring of currency is all the more quick and definite in its effect."

The following table, made up from dispatches received at F. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 87 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Sept. 26, 1870.	9:00 A. M.	10.30 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2 30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	92	91⅞	92⅜	92½	92	92	92⅜	92¼
Del. Lack.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	22	22	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	———	———	132½	133½	———	———	———	———
Mich. Cen.	———	———	110½	110½	———	———	———	———
Lake Shore	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	93
Ill. Cent.	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Cleve. & P.	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	———
C. & A. W.	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	———
Do pref'd	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	———
Rock Isl.	116½	116¾	117	117¼	117¼	117½	117½	117½
St. Paul	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Do pref'd	81	80½	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
Wabash	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Do pref'd	———	———	78	———	78	———	———	———
Fort Wayne	———	———	100	———	100	———	———	———
Ohio & M.	32¾	32¾	32¾	33	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Chic. & Alt.	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Do pref'd	———	———	113½	———	113½	———	———	———
R. I. and P.	———	———	———	———	103	———	———	———
N. J. Cent.	———	———	105½	———	105½	———	———	———
Quicksv.	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
W. U. Tel.	———	———	34½	———	34½	———	———	———
Quicksilver	———	———	———	———	33	———	———	———
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Adams Ex.	———	———	———	———	64	———	———	———
Wells F.	———	———	———	———	99	———	———	———
American	———	———	41¾	———	41¾	———	———	———
U. S.	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Saturday.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92	92¼	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	97½	97½		
Erie	22¼	22		¼
Reading	96¾	96¾		
Harlem	133	133½	½	
Illinois Central	133½	133½		
Lake Shore	92	92		
Cleve. and Pitts.	105½	105½		
Northwestern	82	82¼	¼	
Do. preferred	86¾	87¼	½	
Rock Island	118	117½		½
St. Paul	63½	63½		
Do. preferred	80½	81¼	¾	
Wabash	34¼	34¼		
Do. preferred	76	76		
Fort Wayne	99	100	1	
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	33¼	½	
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¼	½	
Adams Express	63½	64	½	
Gold	113	113⅛	⅛	

The following were the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in September:—

1870	$206 723
1869	204 802
Increase	$1,921

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, September 26, 1870. }

REMARKS—There is so little change to note in the market that we feel like leaving out any general remarks and reproducing our figures of yesterday. The weather still continues clear, dry and pleasant. The rivers are low and still tending lower, and the lower wharf presents a barren appearance for want of activity—on the upper wharf more life is apparent. Still business, in all its ramifications, is unusually good for the season, and our manufacturers and dealers are all hopeful of a large and lucrative fall trade. If it does not fall into their laps, it will not be their faults, as they are prepared with large, varied and well-selected stocks, and are ready to meet the demands of all customers. Groceries—Prices firm and unchanged, and the same may be said of provisions generally. So far as floor is concerned, holders continue firm in their views, not being inclined to make any concessions in order to effect sales. The feeding houses are well supplied with standard grades. The mills are well situated as regards wheat, and are running to their full capacity.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts are steadily increasing; since our last, 726 bbls were among the receipts. Prices are weak and tending downward. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $2, $2 25 and $2 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, being well prepared for the fall trade. Soda Ash, refined 5@5½ cent., 3½@4½ ₱ lb. common, 4@4½ cent. Pearl, 8½@8¾ ₱ lb. Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Have been again reduced in price. We quote: Shaker No 1 ₱ doz $4 00; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 25; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 00; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $3 50; Hurl No 3 ₱ doz $3 00; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 25.

GRAIN.—The arrivals since our last were as follows: Oats, 740 sacks; rye, 150 sacks; barley, 415 sacks; wheat, 50 sacks; corn 612 sacks. We have no change to note in the market. The mills are paying the following prices for wheat: Red winter $1 18@1 20 ₱ bush; white $1 25@1 30; Southern amber 21 30@1 36 ₱ bush. Oats are steady, with a good inquiry for sound lots; we can report sales from first hands at 44@45c; sales from store 48@50c. Corn—the demand is improving, with limited sales at 80@83c; shelled dull, with more selling than buying. Rye—the receipts are very uncertain. Rye—the receipts have been light; we can report sales at 70c; with more buyers at that figure. Barley—the receipts are increasing; common lots are dull and neglected; choice fine lots are in good demand at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush, being the extreme rates.

FLAX—Regular sales are made at current rates—$2 45@2 50 ₱ bbl.

GRANOLITHIC—Are beginning to arrive. We can report sales of cultivated at $14@15 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $22@24 ₱ ton; from store at $25@28 ₱ ton.

HOPS—In New York market, assorted papers, sell at 30@35c.

LARD OIL—Prime is a more active demand, with sales of 1,000 bbls last half October, at 93c. Philadelphia: 2,700 bbls, high test, December, at 92½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Market quiet; September, 92½c; October, 93c; November and December, 94½c. Crude 12½@13c. Refined 20@20½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Market very quiet; buyers offering $2 25, but sellers not inclined to sell at that price.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 26.—The market is quiet and firm, with but few sellers; buyers offering about $3 35@3 40 for light oil and $3 10@3 20 for dark. No sales reported yet.

PARKERSBURG, September 26.—Market quiet but firm at $3 00, and $3 10 asked.

ROUSEVILLE, September 26.—Market opened active and firm, sellers holding at $3 55@3 60. No sales at these figures yet.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.	
Vesta Refinery	296	F A Bates
Vesta Refinery	456	E L Groetzinger
Waring & King	74	Osmon Refinery
Vesta Oil Works	456	Hawk Brothers
Waring & King	370	Union Oil Refg Co
Halston & Waring	148	H W C Tweddle
G Buchanan	50	
Total		4,178

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O Cand A V R R to Vesta Oil Works, 26 bbls; same to F A Bates, 26; same to Weber Bros, 60; do; J B Barbour to E L Goodwin, 302 do; T Hackett to Waring & King, 75; Parker & Thompson to Osmon Oil Works, 66 do; D O Herbst to Vesta Oil Works, 66 do; Goldrick to Beck, 296 do; same to Fisher Bros to Waring & King, 370 do; L W Young to Union Oil Refg Co, 370 do; Parker & Thompson to Halston & Waring, 228 do. Thos Chess to H W C Tweedle, 148 do.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, September 26, 1870. }

REMARKS—This being the Jewish festive season, which commenced on the evening of the 25th, there was none of that persuasion (who are heavy dealers in live stock) in the market, all having ceased to perform any secular business for like time. This holiday will continue for twice twenty-four hours, during which time there will be a general holiday among our Jewish people, who view the day in almost the same light as they do our New Year. This will account for the absence of the names of familiar dealers in our report.

The run of stock was not very heavy, and former rates were barely maintained. Following were the selling rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers brought $7 25@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 75; common to medium, $4,000 to 1,000, $5 25@6 00; bulls, stags and cows, $2 50 to 4 50; $3 50@4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 25.

Cattle.

The following sales of cattle were reported which may be taken as a fair index of the ruling prices of the market.

M. Krauss (Saturday) sold seven head Washington county cattle, at 3½ @ 4 and six head Ohio at the same price.

L. & S. Needy disposed for sale a fine lot Ohio mixed cattle, which brought $5 50@6 00.

Will Vermer sold a lot of mixed cattle at $6 7@6 00.

Haslewood & Black had on sale a good lot of 160 mixed Illinois cattle, which they disposed of at $4 00@5 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold a heavy lot of mixed cattle at $4 @5.

Carr & McAlister sold ninety-one head mixed cattle and sheep here at $6 12½@6 75.

D. J. Warner made sale of twenty head of Licking county, Ohio, steers, at $6 25@6 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was very heavy, and the quality of the stock no better than that of previous weeks. The market was dull, sales heavy and previous rates not maintained. The real state of the market was somewhat difficult to get at, but the following will approximate very closely to the figures: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $4 50@5 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 00@4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 25@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $2 75@3 00; foot and scalawags, by the head, 50c@$1 00.

Hogs.

Two of the principal sheep dealers in the market report the following as the day's doings:

Shendelmenter & Stouffer made sale of 240 Butler county old sheep and lambs. For the former they received $1 75@5 10 per head, and for the latter $1 50@3 00 per head.

George Nelson sold 102 sheep and lambs at an average of $2 50@3 50 per head.

There was a large number of sheep and lambs that would remain unsold, and go over for a future market. We may remark, as we have done before, that good sheep and lambs do not go begging for purchasers at fair rates; inferior must take their chances.

Hogs.

The stock of hogs is steadily on the increase, and prices are lower. We give the following as the current rates of the market: Extra, Philadelphia, 9@9½c; good to prime, Philadelphia, 8½ to 9c; 8@8½c; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, 8½@9c; rough to common, 150 to 200, nominal; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, prices quite choice.

Horses.

The arrivals were all shipped east, none being offered for sale here.

Milch Cows

A few milch cows were offered and sold at Prices ranging from $35@79, as to quality and condition.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak. No 1 $1 00¼. Oats—No 2 steady at 38c. Barley—No 2 steady at 90c.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA September 24.—Pig iron attracts but little attention, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to press sales. Iron to order is selling at $32. We quote No. 2 at $30@31. Bar iron sells freely at $80 ₱ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $25@31 00 ₱ ton.—*North American.*

There is an increased demand for foundry and forge iron, without, however, any change from last week's figures. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $22 50@23, and No. 2 at $21. We quote gray forge at $17@19. Sales of 500 tons crane on private terms, and 500 tons Lehigh, on terms to be kept at Hoboken; 50 tons at $27 at the furnace, and white and mottled at $25@26.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is firm, and meets a good demand at $62 50@65 for refined. Rails sell at $70@71 at the works; old rails at $41 @45, currency, and scrap at $38@40 for No. 1 wrought.

Scotch Pig—Is quiet. Sales of 90 tons Eglinton at $23 50.

Blooms—Are slow to move.

Nails are held firmly at $4 60.

Horses and Chains—Are dull. We quote the former at 7½c, and the latter at 7¾@8 ₱ lb.—*Commercial List.*

NEW YORK.

September 24.—There is very little business. Prices of Scotch pig are hardly settled, although the moderate stock here creates a firm feeling among holders. Parcels to arrive are offered at relatively low figures. Glengranock is held at $25 here, and $23 to arrive. Eglinton, $24 50@25. American is in very small demand at $32@33 for No. 1 and $31 for No. 2. Bar is difficult to sell; the quotations are $75 for refined English and American. Rails are dull at $57@58, gold, for English, and $70@71 for American, at works. Russia sheet metals with a moderate inquiry, and quiet at 11c, gold, with 150 packages old on private terms.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The advanced price for Scotch Pig, and the great scarcity of this article at present, are occasioned by the increased rates of freight paid by importers of such rails, in order to take advantage of the present rates of duty, which are to be increased in January next, and also by the large importations of Bessemer iron, to manufacture steel rails for a home projection; the market for pig still has an upward tendency, and sales are restricted, owing to the light supply. We have only to notice a flow-erve at 12@13c; factory 13@13½c; Goshen 14@15c.

PEACHES—The stock is still heavy, and sales are reported made at $2 @2 50 ₱ box—Illinois; Goshen 14@15c.

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PEARS—Supply light and sales made at 25@37½ ₱ dozen for good fresh.

CORN IN THE MARKET well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1 @1 05 ₱ bushel.

FEED—There is a more active demand and sales regularly made at the following rates: Shorts at $1 @1 05; fine mixed feed, $1 @1 05; cut and chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

CHEESE—Supply fair; receipts 20 boxes. Sales by store-keeper at 12@13c; factory 13@13½c; Goshen 14@15c.

PEACHES—The stock is still heavy, and sales are regularly made at $2 @2 50 ₱ box—Illinois; factory 13@13½c; Goshen 14@15c.

HAY—The market was steady with a moderate inquiry. We are noted sales from wagon at $22, $24 and $27 ₱ ton.

FEATHERS—An in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 60@65c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

BROOM CORN—The supply of new is heavy, and prices are weak. We quote Western common, $2 @3; prime, ¾ ton, $100@150; hurl, $100@150.

WHEAT—There is a more active demand. Highwines, 95c; proof whisky, $1 05; old, according to quality and age.

RAGS—In large lot, assorted papers, 8c; sail soda, 3½c.

CHICKENS—The stock of good young chickens is light, and prices are a little stiffer; sales of spring at 50@55c per pair.

GRAIN—Sell readily at 60@62 ₱ ft.

BEANS—Dull at $1 90@2 ₱ bush, outside figures for choice navy.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 @2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $1 90@2 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied: We note sales of city rendered at 8½@8¾ ₱ lb; country sold at lower figures.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime was offered freely at $5 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—The supply is not large and sales are irregular and from $1 @1 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The demand is dull, though a strictly prime article sells freely at 28@30c ₱ ft; medium and common grades are not fancied, and are a drug in the market.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, September 27, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday exhibited considerable strength, and prices have advanced. Report says there is a corner for September. In regard to this matter the reader can make his own calculations—speculation is not in our line of business; we present things as they are given to us.

CRUDE.

The nominal prices were as follows: Spot or September, 10½c—sellers demanded 14c; October, 10½c; November, 9½c; S O, all year, 9½@9¾c; B O, all year, 11c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, spot 10½c
1,000 bbls September 10½c
2,000 bbls October 10½c
500 bbls, 10 days 10½c
1,000 bbls, first half October 10½c

Market closed strong.

REFINED.

The market was quiet but firm, the nominal rates being as follows: Spot, 20½c; October 20c; November 20c; December 20¼; S. O. all the year, 20½.

SALES.

500 bbls, Spot 20½c
500 bbls Spot 20½c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, September 26.—Closing Saturday —For crude in bulk there is a small demand at 12½@13c. For refined there is less trade, and prices are unsettled; 500 bbls sold for September at 20c; 500 do at 20¼c, with higher prices asked for cargo lots; also, 2,000 October on private terms. For Philadelphia delivery there is a moderate demand; 2,000 bbls immediate price 8; sales 2,000 bbls at 20c, and 500 bbls for October at 20½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet to day, but firm at the close of the field previous, with sellers asking 20@20½c above prices generally bid. Upon upper creek 2,000 bbls sold at 20½c, and quite an occasional seller at $3 30, but the majority were asking $3 35. Upon lower creek $3 30@3 35 were bid for common grades, but little could be obtained at less than $3 40 and $3 45, and sales of gravity were reported at $3 50.

There is little indication of any change in prices, and outside markets remain dull and quiet, to quote the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 30
500 bbls upper creek	3 30
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 35
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 35
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 40
500 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 42½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 45
1,000 bbls H. G., lower creek	3 50
1,000 bbls H. G., lower creek	3 55

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Market quiet at $3 25@3 30.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26—Market firm; standard white 20½@20¾c for month or spot. Crude 11½@11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26—Market active at $3 25 on road; $2 95@3 05 at the wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 26.—Nothing doing; $3 25@3 30 offered for light oils—$3 00@3 05 for heavy.

ROUSEVILLE, September 26.—Market quiet at $3 40.

OIL CITY, September 26.—Market firm but not much disposition to operate. We report regardless at $3 45@3 50 on lower creek; gravity 39@43. The latter is worth $3 40@3 90 at Oil City.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, September 26, 2:10 P. M.—Market steady but quiet. Crude 12½@13c. Refined 20½@20¾c; sales 1,000 bbls last half October, at 20c. Philadelphia: 2,700 bbls, high test, December, at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Market quiet; September, 20½c; October, 20c; November and December, 20½c. Crude 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Market very quiet; buyers offering $3 25, but sellers not inclined to sell at that price.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 26.—The market is quiet and firm, with but few sellers; buyers offering about $3 35@3 40 for light oil and $3 10@3 20 for dark. No sales reported yet.

PARKERSBURG, September 26.—Market quiet but firm at $3 00, and $3 10 asked.

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, September 26, 1870. }

REMARKS—This being the Jewish festive season, which commenced on the evening of the 25th, there was none of that persuasion (who are heavy dealers in live stock) in the market, all having ceased to perform any secular business for like time. This holiday will continue for twice twenty-four hours, during which time there will be a general holiday among our Jewish people, who view the day in almost the same light as they do our New Year. This will account for the absence of the names of familiar dealers in our report.

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Hogs.

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Horses.

The arrivals were all shipped east, none being offered for sale here.

Milch Cows

A few milch cows were offered and sold at Prices ranging from $35@79, as to quality and condition.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak. No 1 $1 00¼. Oats—No 2 steady at 38c. Barley—No 2 steady at 90c.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅝.

NEW YORK, September 26—P. M.

MONEY.

Wall street quiet. The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Unsettled; good 108¾; prime 109@109¼.

GOLD

Quiet and lower, but closed steady; opened at 113⅝, touched 113⅜@113⅝, and closed at 113⅝. Borrowing rates 1-64 and ⅛, 2, 3, 4 and 7 ₱ cents and flat. The loan market is manipulated by a Canadian bank, which has a large amount of gold here. Clearances $60,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull but steady. Coupons of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; 1864, 111¾@111⅞; 1865, 111¾@111⅞; 1867, 110¾@111; 1868, 110¾@110⅞; 10-40s, 108½@108⅝; currency 6s 111¾@111¾.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet but firm. Missouris 90¾; Tennessee, old, 67¾; do new 67¾; Virginias, new, 62; do old 61; North Carolinas, old, 36; do new 28¾.

STOCKS

Dull all day, Rock Island alone strong, selling up to 117¾ bid, closing lower. The market is generally steady. Canton 62¾; Cumberland 31; Western Union Telegraph 34¾; Quicksilver 34; Mariposa 43; do preferred 71¾; Adams Express 65½; Wells Fargo 94; American 86; Merchants' Union 16; United States Express 49¾; Pacific Mail 43½; New York Central 97¾; New York Central scrip 97¾; Erie 22¾; do preferred 43; Harlem 133½; do preferred 134; Reading 96¾; Michigan Central 110½; Pittsburgh, 79; Northwestern and Chicago 99½; Northwestern 82; do preferred 86¾; Rock Island 117¾; New Jersey 105½; Cleveland, St. Paul 63½; do preferred 81¼; Wabash 34¼; do preferred 76; Fort Wayne 99; Toledo 84¾; Chicago and Alton 112¾; do preferred 93; Chicago and Rock Island 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 93; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 78½; Burlington and Quincy 150; Lake Shore 92; Indiana Central 107¾; Illinois Central 133; Terre Haute 34; do preferred 76.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $61,313,333; Currency $6,631,666.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 26, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and depressed.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet at $1 06.

CORN—Dull and declined 2@2½c, at 64½c for No 2 mixed.

OATS—No 2 quiet and ½c lower, at 36½@37c.

RYE—Quiet and firm at 70c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and dropping at $1 20 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower at $7 30@8 70.

CATTLE—Dull and a shade lower at $4 12½@7 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales 800 bales; middling uplands at 17¾c. Flour in fair demand but at lower rates by 5@10c; sales 10,000 bbls, superfine $5 90@6 10; extra $6 25@6 35; choice extra $6 40@6 80; white wheat do $6 85@7 30. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal dull and heavy; Jersey $3 75@3 80; Brandywine $3 85@3 90. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales 70,000 bush; No 1 spring $1 07; No 2 old $1 12½@1 16; No. 1 spring, choice old, $1 22 nominal; No 2 do $1 15@1 16; No 1 winter red $1 20@1 21; amber $1 22½@1 25; white $1 30; very inferior $1 35. Barley malt quiet. Rye dull and declining; sales 6,000 bush. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates by 1@2c; sales 70,000 bush; mixed Western 80@81c; white 81@82c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates by 1@2c; sales 60,000 bush; Ohio 47@48c; Western 46@47c; shipping 45@46c; retail 48@50c. Hops dull but unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba at 9¼@10c; Porto Rico 9@10c. Molasses steady and in fair demand. Rice in fair demand at 8@9c. Petroleum steady and in moderate demand; crude 12½c; refined 21½@22c. Tallow dull but unchanged. Cheese dull but unchanged. Pork dull and drooping; sales 500 bbls mess at $21 25@21 50; also, 200 bbls mess, first half of October, $21 12½. Beef dull and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and drooping. Hams in pickle 10½@10¾c. Lard dull and a shade lower at 13@13¼c for steam at 14@14¼c; kettle 13@13½c. Whisky dull and drooping; sales 200 bbls at 93c@$1 00. Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton 7-16d; wheat 9½d.

LATER—Flour dull and drooping, with a limited export inquiry. Wheat dull and a shade lower. No 1 spring, new, 103@1 03; winter red amber $1 22@1 24; No 2 red winter, $1 20@1 21. Corn dull and a shade lower; mixed Ohio 82½@83c. Oats dull and a shade lower; mixed 46@46½c. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley unchanged, but none established. $24 25 offered and $24 50 asked for mess pork for October. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Live stock—Beeves receipts 3,800 head for the week, with 3,300 to-day, all for the Jewish holidays. Veal calves 1,200 head; sheep and Westhawkens, meat market still glutted with 15,000 head, and 2,000 to-day. Cattle are selling at 9@9½c. This causes an extremely dull market for live stock, besides all the cows are driving their milk to the New York market. Many are selling their cattle, more than 500 head, are unsold to-night. Sales of 1,700 head at 7@9½c. Very fine steers bring 10c; average 13@9c; 160 Texans, 5 cwt, sold at 8c; 20 from Tennessee, 6 cwt, at 8½c; 20 from Illinois, 6 cwt, at 9c; 60 Kentucky 5 cwt, at 11@9½c; 10 Indiana 6 cwt, at 9½c.

Sheep and lambs feel up 14@30 head to-day; sales are more than ever known, many holding over. Fat sheep are scarce and worth 6c; selections 6½c; thin to medium, 4@5½c. Lambs very dull at 6@7c. To Ohio sheep sold at 5½c a car of poor Ohio, at 6c; at 6½c a car of stock Indiana ewes and 7c for a few Kentucky lambs, 52c. Then a car Canadas, at 6c; 80 at 6½c; a car Kentucky, 70 at 6½c.

Hogs have fallen off more than half

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.—Carr, McCandless & Co.
Bankrupt Notice—A. C. Murdoch.
Boarding—134 second avenue.
Store for Rent—70 Wood street.
Drug Clerk Wanted—box 153, West Middlesex.
Drug Store for Sale—Quinine and Camphor.
Wagon for Sale—W. W. McClure.
Situation Wanted—G. G.
Situation Wanted—H.
Situation Wanted—A. C.
Meeting—Liberty Hall, East Liberty.
Orphans' Court Sale—Real Estate—A. Lacaste.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Kts. T.
Meeting—Lodge 45, A. Y. M.
Hydraulic Cement—Woods & Brown.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Boarding—18 Wylie street.
Excursion Tickets—Packet Steamer, Pa.
Dissolution—H. D. Reymer & Co.
House Wanted—A. S., Box 442.
Lucrative Chance—Lock Box 84, Postoffice.
Room for Rent—57 Darragh street, Allegheny.
Coal Miners Wanted—D. S. Walker.
Solicitor Wanted—David O. Orth.
Machine Works for Sale—P. & Gelzer.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Calistoga Cognac—Voight & McGraw.
Pure Whisky—Greenlee, Bruce & Co.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Next Quarter—Miss L. W. Taylor.
Kentucky Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Opera House—True as Steel.
Academy of Music—Sketches in India.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Sunday Excursion—Bostwick & Vance.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Boston Oyster—Jas. Hall.
Cream Ale—Pier. Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
House at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Shingles, Lath, &c.—Adlon Brothers.
Lager Beer Saloon—Rudolph Koenig.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Beaver Seminary and Institute—R. T. Taylor.

PERPETUAL MOTION AT LAST.

A Chicago Youth Invents a Machine that has Supplied its own Motive Power for Seven Months.

We always knew that Chicago would do it. What all the world has been trying to do since time began only to fail in, a man in the Illinois Metropolis boasts of having accomplished. What the French Academy of Science pronounced impossible to the Chicago Yankee of the finds that he could get his hands upon, and has filled his attic garrets with a choice assortment of diamond wheels, cranks, pinions, cogs, levers and gears, but the youth himself has not got rich as yet in the time for sure. He has instructed his attorneys to take the necessary steps for claiming the rewards offered by the Academy and Legislature, and her societies have given out that she will pay over the ten thousand pounds, Germany and France nearly the same amount, and it is understood that $20,000 have been offered by the Smithsonian Institute.

A description of the machine says that it is based upon the marine motor, where no motive power can be applied to it. Several upright standards were firmly secured to the floor. A lever, some two feet in length, delicately hung between two of the standards, was oscillating constantly in the vertical plane by means of a miniature steamboat. A thin shaft hung from one end of the horizontal arm of the lever, which was attached to a main wheel, and this to a few plain cogs, surmounted by an infinitesimal fly-wheel governor for the purpose of regulating the speed of all steam engines.

The diminutive beam seemed to drive the main wheel, but, as it assumed to turn the cogs, the cogs forced the "governor" to spin about.

The enthusiastic inventor showed how the walking beam was hollow, and its interior fastened an unbroken chain of glass balls, partially filled with mercury, were chasing each other in an eternal pursuit; how the air was exhausted from the interior of the frame, so that the sphere of quicksilver might play in a vacuum; how a ball was fastened to the end of the beam furthest from the wheels, a valve was driven open and the sphere was forced up to the other end, when it was in turn hurried on in its unbroken route; how the main wheel had gained such momentum in a few minutes, and the minor cogs have been driven faster still, and the governor has controlled the motions of the whole, the diminutive "governor" regulating all.

The Chicago Times originates this story, charges that the United States Patent Office authorities have implicated in an indictment of this machine, and that the name of Mr. Wickham put in his application for a patent, indorsed by a Senator and Member, was controlled by his working model, &c. In the afternoon edition of the same paper we find a letter showing either great esteem for the invention on the part of the examiners or haste to openly approve a fraud.

The inventor of this latest claimant for the honors of self-production states that while his device is applicable to stationary work. It is however in its present form useless for anything save for driving vessels upon the water. It must have a perfect level and be delicately adjusted, or the centrifugal force or presence of grades would hinder its movements upon the land, while the rocking of the waves would stop its motion. He says that he has abandoned the newly developed ideas of Bessemer with his stationary estimated proveffect, and he believes that he will find that in its present stage can always drive machinery. To what it may be turned, ventures he, he may be improved in the future, or what new and varied improvement in travel it may not suggest.

THE CROPS.

Interesting Reports from Western Pennsylvania.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prints the following correspondence in regard to the crops in Western Pennsylvania:

ECONOMY, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., September 26.—Har mony township, settled principally by the Economites, or Separatists. The following is the comparative yield of the last two years:

	1869.	1870.
Oats	3,025 bush.	2,500 bush.
Wheat	1,800 bush.	1,750 bush.
Corn	2,500 bush.	2,000 bush.
Potatoes	2,450 bush.	2,000 bush.
Hay	500 tons.	500 tons.
Wool	2,158 lbs.	2,000 lbs.
Apples	4,000 galls.	1,000 galls.

*Estimated.

Fruits of all kinds—Good crops last year; poor this year.

Economy township, adjoining this, runs about the same, for the most part, but is richer in money. Number of acres worked in Harmony township, 1,100, all owned and worked by the Economites.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., September 26.—The borough of Rochester will be much larger than last year, with about the same breadth sown; on a same, and better quality than last year; better quality of hay than last year; barley, not much raised here, but there is a fair crop rye, good; rye not raised last year; potatoes promise an average crop over last year; corn, a good deal a crop this year; peaches, very fair; small fruits and berries, average yield; vegetables, good yield, better than last year. Weather has been exceedingly favorable for farmers—growing showers at short intervals during the entire season.

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., September 26.—Crops of all kinds in this vicinity will average better than in 1869, except early vegetables, which were injured to some extent by the extreme heat of July. The wheat crop was not very heavy on the ground, but of a superior quality. Oats a heavy crop. Rye and barley above the average. Much complaint was experienced with regard to the grain, on account of its being lodged badly by the heavy storm. Corn promises a very heavy yield. Potatoes promise well. Fruit in the line of late vegetables look well. But a small portion of the land in this vicinity is cultivated; more attention being paid to grazing. Fall will be about an average crop.

MT. PLEASANT, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., September 20.—The breadth of land sown in the different grains about the same as last year. The wheat last year yielded about twenty bush. per acre, this year fifteen bushels to the acre; oats, twenty last year, will be thirty this year; rye, eighty this; barley and rye, very little raised here; corn crop unusually heavy; probably never so large a crop before; only a medium crop, say one and a half to two tons per acre; potatoes, an average crop; rot not bad, though the rot in some low lands has injured it; fruit crop in the way of apples, peaches and pears very poor; weather for harvesting and grains not very favorable.

JEANETTE, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., September 26.—Corn and wheat crop in this vicinity was hardly as large as the year previous; barley, rye and oats one-third less than last year. About 1,000 acres of wheat sown, averaging about 18 bushels to the acre; barley, about 300 bushels, which will average about 30 bushels to the acre; rye, 500 bushels, producing about 10,000 bushels; oats, about 1,500 acres, yielding about 60,000 bushels. Hay, this year, is a very heavy crop, heavier than last year; corn, about 2,000 acres and over 100,000 bushels; potatoes, a medium crop of early fruit, and also every prospect of good crops of late fruit and vegetables, promising the frost does not set in too early to destroy them. The weather, during having and harvesting, was not very favorable. Rains fell abundantly at this season of the year, and many of the crops were very well saved.

MT. PLEASANT, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., September 26.—Corn and oats good crops, fully up to the average in quantity, and excellent in quality. The wheat crop was not equal to what below the average yield. There was but very little barley and rye raised in this vicinity. Hay was good with a large average. Potatoes also are of excellent quality, and promise a good yield. Apples are of good quality, and the yield large. Peaches and pears are but little raised here. About three-tenths of the land is covered with timber, the balance one-fifth rough and broken, and unfit for cultivation; the remainder fertile and under good cultivation. The weather has been quite favorable throughout the season.

LEWISVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY, PA., September 20.—In this vicinity wheat averages from three to four bushels to the acre; of good quality; total estimate of crop, 25,000 bushels. Oats averages seventy-five to one hundred bushels to the acre, and is of good quality; total estimate of crop, 6,000 to 8,000 bushels. Oats averages thirty bushels to the acre, and is of good quality; total estimate of crop, 10,000 to 15,000 bushels. Hay averages one to two tons per acre, and is of good quality; total estimate of crop, 15,000 tons. Fruits of all kinds did well this year. Vegetables also did well. Apples are better this year than for many years past. The season has been bad, with heavy freshets and showers, and wheat harvesting has not been done well, and will by far exceed the yield of 1869.

SHARPSVILLE, MERCER COUNTY, PA., September 26.—The county is not fully developed as to agricultural resources, the inhabitants generally turning their attention to coal mining or iron making. There are a great number of iron furnaces here. There are a great number of iron furnaces here. There are four blast furnaces in this vicinity now in operation, consuming 400 tons per day. There are four iron masts in very superior, commanding the highest price, and the finest in the country, giving employment all parts of the population. Several new furnaces are being built at the present time, one in Sharpsville, and a large rolling mill and furnace in Wheatland, who will give employment to nearly one thousand men. The shipments of coal from this point to Erie are nearly one thousand tons per day; the population of the village about eight hundred. The coal miners are agitating the subject of a strike again, claiming that the beams have not acter fairly with them.

STATE NEWS.

The total population of Cambria county is 18,572.

The contracts on the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad are to be given out within the next week. The subscription of $50,000 stock by the iron men of this city insures the grading of the road beyond doubt.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says reed birds sell in the markets there at one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen. By reference to the files of the same paper twenty-five years ago, it is found that they sold at that time for from twelve to fourteen cents per dozen.

A new rail road is being built between Columbia and Port Deposit, running down the Susquehanna, by the Pennsylvania Central Company. It will open up an extensive tract of country in Lancaster county hitherto shut out from all means of communication. Work is now progressing on the road.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated the 21st, says: Mr. Charles E. Schoel, editor of the *Evening Star*, of this city, was this evening united in marriage to the distinguished cantatrice, Miss Caroline McCaffrey. The marriage rites were administered by Rev. Father Villeger, of new St. Joseph's, which edifice was illuminated; the wedding festivities were brilliant, and the church thronged. The bride was richly attired in white, and wore a crown of orange blossoms and pearl ornaments. As war correspondent and one of the editors of Forney's *Press*, and more recently as editor of the most popular and profitable penny paper in Philadelphia, Mr. Schoel has won an enviable reputation.

At Packerton, near Manch Chunk, on Monday, a Negro named Adam Eberling, was working in Hon. Asa Packer's Deer Park, which is sixty acres in extent, and has a fence eighteen feet in height. While he was working in the Park alone, he was attacked by a number of elks and gored to death. Their antlers inflicted wounds in nine different places, and the unfortunate man was literally torn to pieces, the flesh and nails being torn from his body. The deceased was generally known as "Adam," and was a single man with no relatives in this country.

Capt. S. H. Bradley, of Mercersburg, Franklin county, went out hunting on Monday last, and was found soon after dead, with the back of his head blown off. No cause for the act is known.

George Flack, of Chambersburg, died last week from lockjaw, produced by a slight abrasion of the skin of the foot, made by a piece of bone upon which he had stepped.

A Greene county cat was recently observed to fall from the limb of a tree, and an examination of the cause found it closely hugged in the coils of a large blacksnake. The snake was of the pest-dreaded fashion, and the cat in its present stage can always drive machinery. To what it may be turned, ventures he, it may be improved in the future, or what new and varied improvement in travel it may not suggest.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK EXCITEMENT.

Interesting Reports from Western Pennsylvania.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prints the following correspondence in regard to the crops in Western Pennsylvania:

ECONOMY, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., September 26.—Harmony township, settled principally by the Economites, or Separatists. The following is the comparative yield of the last two years:

	1869.	1870.
Oats	3,025 bush.	2,500 bush.
Wheat	1,800 bush.	1,750 bush.
Corn	2,500 bush.	2,000 bush.
Potatoes	2,450 bush.	2,000 bush.
Hay	500 tons.	500 tons.
Wool	2,158 lbs.	2,000 lbs.
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NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., September 26.—Crops of all kinds in this vicinity will average better than in 1869, except early vegetables, which were injured to some extent by the extreme heat of July. The wheat crop was not very heavy on the ground, but of a superior quality. Oats a heavy crop. Rye and barley above the average. Much complaint was experienced with regard to the grain, on account of its being lodged badly by the heavy storm. Corn promises a very heavy yield. Potatoes promise well. Fruit in the line of late vegetables look well. But a small portion of the land in this vicinity is cultivated; more attention being paid to grazing. Fall will be about an average crop.

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JEANETTE, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., September 26.—The wheat crop in this vicinity was hardly as large as the year previous; barley, rye and oats one-third less than last year. About 1,000 acres of wheat sown, averaging about 18 bushels to the acre; barley, about 300 bushels, which will average about 30 bushels to the acre; rye, 500 bushels, producing about 10,000 bushels; oats, about 1,500 acres, yielding about 60,000 bushels. Hay, this year, is a very heavy crop, heavier than last year; corn, about 2,000 acres and over 100,000 bushels; potatoes, a medium crop of early fruit, and also every prospect of good crops of late fruit and vegetables, promising the frost does not set in too early to destroy them. The weather, during having and harvesting, was not very favorable. Rains fell abundantly at this season of the year, and many of the crops were very well saved.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Reform Meeting at Mt. Washington.

Speeches by Hon. Joseph Walton, R. B. Carnahan and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

The Reform Republicans held a mass meeting in the borough of Mt. Washington last evening, a large crowd being present.

W. T. Bown was appointed President with a large list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Hon. Joseph Walton was the first speaker introduced and made a telling speech which elicited great applause. He proclaimed his adherence to the Republican party and its principles, and spoke earnestly in favor of the Reform movement and the necessity of purity in our politics. He said that he should labor in the cause of reform and do so because he believed it to be right. His speech was listened to with marked attention.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., was introduced as the next speaker, and told the audience that what he had to say to them would be said in a plain conversational way. The speaker was in every sense a Republican, and proclaimed that the principles of that party were such as to commend themselves to the minds of all thinking men. All the candidates upon the Reform ticket were true Republicans. They were called deformers, but this was not an argument. Take the names of all the candidates on the Reform ticket, and they would be found to be those of Republicans. The liberality of Major Frew in contributing $1,000 to the Sanitary Commission was referred to. Sanders had been stimulated in regard to him, but they had been disappointed. The other candidates had been spoken of, and all knew that they were from Republicans. Those who had signed the call for the Reform meeting, so far as the speaker knew, life-long Republicans. The gentlemen who had been nominated for the advancement of the Reform movement, had been subjected to a great deal of abuse, and it did look as though the Democracy had no men in the party. The speaker had been called a scoundrel, and Mr. T. M. Bayne, in a speech he had engaged to make in Allegheny, had announced as his subject R. B. Carnahan, and had, in discussing the subject, drawn largely upon the imagination—indeed, his entire speech was made up from the imagination, and he used language unknown to any lexicographer, accident or incident, that neither Christian, Jewish or Pagan. His statement that the speaker had been turned out of office by Gen. Grant was a mistake. His commission expired, and after holding the office for one full term he declined to make an effort for a reappointment.

Reform was necessary in the management of our party matters, and the attention of the audience was directed to the abuses that had crept into the Republican party.

After Mr. Carnahan had concluded his remarks, Hon. T. J. Bigham, in response to loud and numerous calls, ascended the platform and addressed the meeting. He said that the Republican party had accomplished much, and whom, while on a visit to England, Queen Victoria sat for her portrait in the early part of her reign, and the picture possessed the transcendental in some of the most truthful portraits of American statesmen now living since Lincoln. He is eight years the junior of Mr. Blaine, but not likely that either will long survive the registry of a remarkable career. He had not been a green tree in a former generation, and has now grown gorgeous under the alternate frost and sunshine of their mellow autumnal days.

Hon. James K. Kelly, the newly elected United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, and practiced law for several years at Lewistown, Mifflin county. Upon the discovery of gold in California he, with a party of gentlemen from Center, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, crossed the plains, and settled in Santa Cruz, City of Mexico and Mazatlan. Reaching the Golden State in safety, he separated from the party, and went to Oregon, and continued the practice of his profession.

The Philadelphia *Press* makes this complaint: Among the many nuisances in Philadelphia which deserve a speedy abatement is the presence in the built up portions of the city of innumerable slaughter-houses. These establishments are not only so many standing invitations for disease and pestilence, but are the exhibitions daily as brutalizing as those which amuse the people of medieval Spain. The comfort, health and morals of the people demand that we have one general abattoir, just as we have one general drove yard.

CITY MATTERS.

Etcorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
	MONDAY, September 26.	
7 A. M.	69°	7 A. M. 29 5-10
2 P. M.	80°	2 P. M. 29 4-10
9 P. M.	74°	9 P. M. 29 4½-10
	ELSEWHERE.	

New York—Clear; wind S.; ther. 73.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 69.
Baltimore—Overcast; wind N. E.; ther. 70.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 71.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 56.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 65.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 70.
Cleveland—Clear; wind E.; ther. 67.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 69.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 65.
Little Rock—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 74.
Omaha—Clear; wind S.; ther. 72.
Cheyenne—Clear and calm; ther. 45.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Forley, W. P. Norwalk O.	3
Fitzgerald, Ellen, New York	3
Fulton, Ellen, Cookstown, Pa.	3

THE COMMERCIAL AT SEWICKLEY.—Mr. A. C. Rohrbacher is the authorized agent for the COMMERCIAL at Sewickley, and will receive all our patrons with promptness and regularity. Orders left at Prof. Rohrbacher's residence will be promptly attended to.

GAZZAM ON HANKRUPTCY is for sale by Jas. B. Lucas & Co., No. 56 Fifth avenue, second floor.

DR. W. P. GILES, VETERINARY SURGEON, has returned from his European trip and can be found at the stables of Kelly Patterson Jr., 117 Fourth avenue, ready for business.

HEALTH REPORT.—Fifty-one deaths occurred in the city during the week ending September 25. The more prominent causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 3; consumption, 6; convulsions, 3; diarrhœa, 4; scarlet fever, 3; typhus fever, 2. Thirty were children and the remainder adults.

THE FAIR AT BEAVER.—The Beaver County Fair will be held at Beaver on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Extensive preparations have been made, and a fine exhibition is promised. Persons desiring to attend can procure excursion tickets on the Fort Wayne and Cleveland Railroads.

DIED WHILE EN ROUTE HERE.—A married lady, named Carrie Kerney, *en route* from Kansas to this city, died suddenly on the 23d inst. on the regular train. Her husband, the Coroner of Louisville held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of death from typhoid fever.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The largest, best, and cheapest stock of books and stationery ever opened in the city may now be found at the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 84 Fifth avenue. Mr. Weldin embraces all the school books now in use, blank books, blank forms, writing paper, inks, pens, etc. The steadily increasing demand in our schools, are sold here at factory prices.

PARIS INVENTED.—Previous to the complete investment of Paris by King William's armies, couriers were dispatched to America with patterns of the latest and most popular styles of dress goods, and the orders were filled by H. Palmer, of No. 84 Wood street, was among the first to obtain these patterns, and he now keeps a magnificent line of goods which he has already become highly popular. Go to Palmer's, 84 Wood street, corner Diamond street and prettiest hats and caps in the market.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, as Mr. Wm. Bryant, the efficient laboring boss employed by Park, Bro, & Co., Black Diamond Steel Works, was engaged with some of the men in making repairs about the door of one of the large heating furnaces, the lever of the door gave way, falling heavily upon and inflicting a most dangerous gash upon his head. Medical aid was summoned, and all that could be was done to relieve the suffering of the patient. We trust he may soon recover.

MARVELOUS CURE.—A few days since a lady fell through a hatchway, in front of a prominent Pittsburgh grocery. Upon being extricated, it was found that she was uninjured, though she had fallen some ten feet. Visions of a suit for damages loomed up before the proprietors, but what was their astonishment, not to say joy, when they received a note from the lady, stating that, after the thought of instituting legal proceeding, but, on the contrary, she was thankful for the accident, as it had been the means of entirely curing her of neuralgia, with which she had been afflicted for years.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—The attention of the dry goods trade is called to the fact that Carr, McCandless & Co., No. 56 Fifth avenue, have just opened their new fall stock of dry goods and notions, consisting of a very choice assortment of dress goods, embracing all the various plaids, poplins, merinos, alpacas, etc. The most desirable goods in the domestics will be received daily throughout the season. The low figures at which goods are offered by them at the present time should admonish retail merchants that now is the time for them to purchase, and that No. 94 Wood street is the place.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Society takes place in their hall, Duquesne way, at a quarter to eight o'clock to-night. When we state that Rev. E. G. Gardner, of Allegheny City, has consented to address the meeting, we have said enough to secure a crowded audience. He is an effective and eloquent speaker, and it permeates through and through with live enthusiasm in every sentence. Besides this there will be the quarterly reports of the officers of the Society, election of new officers and other matters of interest to the community. Reserved seats for ladies. Free admission. Go early to obtain comfortable places.

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms on Saturday night. After the usual devotional exercises the several committees of the Association, some twenty in number, made brief but highly interesting reports of the work of the Association during the past month, reporting some hundred and twenty devotional and other meetings held. The work of the Association is represented to be a highly flourishing condition. After the election of a number of new members and a general discussion on subjects of interest in the Association work, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg was introduced by the President, and delivered an address on "Our German Young Men."

A Challenger Challenged.

The "organ," in speaking of the appointment of the Congressional Inspectors, undertakes to ridicule the part which Messrs. Moorhead and Carnahan performed on behalf of the Reform Committee. It gives these gentlemen credit for getting the name of one "Regular" Republican off the list, and another substituted in his place, but forgets to state that *that one* was objected to "because he had been convicted of a criminal offence in the Quarter Sessions." Even this *one* act ought to entitle the Reform Committee to the lasting gratitude of the "Regulars," but the "oldest" hadn't sense enough to keep its mouth shut.

ELECTION INSPECTORS.

Their Duties as Defined by Law.

The following is a copy of the section of the act under which the appointment of Election Inspectors was made in the Circuit Court on Saturday last.

An Act to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be situated, and of the District Court of the proper district in which such election district or voting precinct shall be situated, at the first session thereof next preceding each election district or voting precinct, or on such other day or days, prior to said election, as occasion may require, from time to time, to appoint two citizens residents of the district or precinct one from each political party, who, when designated, shall be, and are hereby authorized to attend at all elections to be held in such district or precinct, to scrutinize the list of persons who shall offer to vote for Representatives in Congress, and the manner and places for holding elections of Representatives in Congress, and to challenge any person proposed to be registered or to vote at such election, and to make such witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are opened, until the votes are duly counted, and said persons and either of them shall have the right to enter a protest against the registers to said register for purposes of identification, and to administer the oath or affirmation to any number of voters cast, and statement touching the truth of their respective votes; and it shall be the duty to attach, and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing so, or who shall be interested as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in the discharge of his duties, or who shall be guilty of any misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

Approved July 14, 1870.

THE ALLEGHENY GAS WORKS.

Inferior Quality of Gas Furnished to Consumers.

The following official communication explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, September 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I made another test of the Allegheny gas this morning, and found no improvement on its quality.

The gas used for this test was what is known as new gas, having been taken their works in the twenty feet of their gas holder, and I find it has illuminating power to be equal to only 13 8-10 candles.

The presence of ammonia in large quantities as now, No. 70 Fifth avenue, second floor. I have reported the results of these tests to A. M. Brown, Esq., Superintendent, and I suppose will take what legal steps are necessary to endeavor to remedy the difficulties.

Very respectfully yours,
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

James A. McFadden indicted for adultry.

Martha J. Porter, colored, appearing as prosecutrix, was placed on trial. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Thomas Heley was tried on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a satchel containing a set of razors, from the store of papers belonging to Tillie S. Watt. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court ordered the prisoner to be remanded until some information concerning him could be obtained.

John Rollinger was tried on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing fifteen dollars, from Mark Meyer, a resident of Lawrenceville borough. The pocketbook was in a coat pocket, and the property was taken by a thief.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Eckert, charged with assault and battery on John Eckert. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

A motion was made for a new trial and reasons filed, in the case of the executors of A. Johnston vs. A. & D. Shafer et al.

George Lang vs. Allegheny county; action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of George W. Templeton vs. John Allen the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $976 98.

Base Ball—The White Stockings To Be Here on Thursday.

Mr. Kelly, Secretary of the Atlantic Club, of this city, called on us yesterday and informed us that the famous White Stocking Club, of Chicago, will be here on Thursday next, to play a game with the the Atlantics at Union Park, Allegheny. The Chicagoans have been very successful in their visits, having beaten the Eckfords, of New York, formerly the champions of the United States, by a score of 32 to 4; the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, on Saturday last, by a score of 9 to 4, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday, by a score of 31 to 11. The latter game was played on what was the hardest earned of any game played on the score, as published in our telegraphic columns will show. To-day they play the Mutuals, of New York and to-morrow they will leave for Pittsburgh, arriving here on Thursday morning. Of course the Atlantics will try to play the ghost of a chance of beating the Chicagoinians, nevertheless we admire the pluck and courage of such men as Messrs. Brosnet, Ferguson and Stopple, the latter of whom expects to be able to play, notwithstanding his late accident, and, enfeebling, in bringing them here. The Red Stockings are also expected to stop at Pittsburgh, on their return home, and a large crowd will doubtless witness the game between the White Stockings and the Atlantics.

Cutting Affray.

On Saturday night a row took place in the saloon of Fred. Stickney, corner of Penn and Reed streets, in which two men were severely cut by a knife in the hands of John Ranker. Sebastian Sauer wassitting with Rankin at a table drinking beer, when a large party, among whom were Jacob Wagner, John Seeberger, Hamil Hetzel and Fred Ritchie came in and objected to the noise the two men were making. A quarrel was immediately commenced, and as Sauer and Ranker were attacked by all the other party Rankin drew a knife and commenced the use of the weapon to protect themselves. Getting the worst of the fight, Ranker at length drew the knife, and rushing on the crowd made his way through to the door, inflicting severe wounds on all the persons coming in contact with the knife, who was cut in the left breast, the knife penetrating the lung. Sauer and Ranker were arrested and charged with assault and battery made against Ranker, who will have a hearing this morning. Sauer is out on bail.

St. Joseph's Fair, Lafayette Hall.

The fair last evening was, as usual, largely attended, and under the management of Rev. F. Treacy is bound to be a success. This gentleman has labored assiduously in the interests of the poor, and we are glad to see that his efforts are likely to be crowned with success. The vote on the various articles last evening is given below: Cradle, Jno. Hoffman 1,000 ahead; the shield, Procter 29 ahead; on the silver set, General Negley ahead; on the harness, Eli Shead; Conkle 2 ahead; on the table, F. Waters 125 ahead; on the baby's carriage, Baby Ward is ahead. Be sure and go to the fair. It will be open all this week and will close on Saturday evening.

Junior Order, A. P. A.

In the hall of Iron City Lodge, No. 38, A. P. A., at No. 52 Fifth avenue, a lodge of the Junior order was instituted last evening at seven o'clock. As the ceremonies incident to the session of this kind are interesting and instructive, a large number of members of the old order were in attendance to witness and participate in the work of initiation. The boys deserve credit for their perseverance, and should be liberally sustained by the senior members of the order in their good work. They will doubtless receive liberal encouragement from their young associates by connecting themselves with the Order, and a rapid accumulation of members in their new Lodge.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A man named Frank McCloskey met with a painful accident yesterday morning at the Bridge Works, located in the Eighteenth ward. At the time of the accident he was drawing a truck loaded with iron, when, in some manner, his foot got under the wheels, and three of his toes were crushed. The unfortunate man was removed to his home, and Dr. Clark summoned to attend to his injuries. It is feared that amputation will be found necessary.

RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

Important Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

THE COAL TRADE IN DANGER.

A meeting of the members of the Coal Exchange, at which there was a large attendance, was held at their room No. 136 Water street, yesterday afternoon.

Captain J. F. Dravo, Chairman, called the meeting to order, and stated that it had been called rather unexpectedly in view of a matter that had recently been brought to the attention of those interested in the coal trade. It was well known that bridges had been built across the Ohio that seriously interfered with the coal trade. Mr. W. H. Brown had just returned from Cincinnati and reported that a bridge with only ten feet headway in high water was being built between Cincinnati and Newport. This would prevent the passage of towboats at the very time they wished to go down, and was an obstruction that threatened to do an immense amount of damage to the coal business.

REMARKS OF MR. BROWN.

Captain W. H. Brown, who had just been to Cincinnati to examine the new bridge now being built between Newport and Cincinnati, said that he had made an effort to obtain some information about the matter, but the railroad officials were reticent about giving information, and were pushing forward the bridge as rapidly as possible. When asked if they would be there at high water, they said they were all in Philadelphia. The matter was brought to the attention of a number of the members of the Cincinnati Councils, and through them an elaborate report was furnished, which had been found that the building of the bridge as proposed would virtually blockade the river, as the high water would be only a few feet headway, and low boats could not get through after rains, which would soon put a stop to the business of many thousands of dollars. The obstructions that were already placed in the river were bad enough, but this would make matters inconceivably worse. If this obstruction was allowed to be taken there bridges during the year 1870 would be taken there at two cents a bushel will amount to $1,500 00, in illuminating power to be equal to only 13 8-10 candles.

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